Solid Front Cooperation
Behind the Guns!

Nippon Times

Smash All Obstacles and
Come Out Victorious

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GERMAN STRUCTURE REMAINS UNSHAKEN DESPITE LONG WAR

Great Power Was Gained Under National Socialism, Says Deputy Reich Press Chief

HAILS 11TH ANNIVERSARY

Foundations of Capitalistic States Are Now Shaking, Suendermann Asserts

Domei

BERLIN, January 29.—In a statement issued on the eve of the 11th anniversary of the assumption of power by the National Socialist Party in Germany, Helmut Suendermann, Deputy Reich Press Chief, praised the strength given to Germany by National Socialism during the past 11 years. He pointed out that whereas the structures of the capitalistic nations were shaking Germany has been made still tougher by the storm of war, and that the German people today were looking to the future with brighter hopes than they ever had before.

Mr. Suendermann's statement was in substance as follows:

"Looking back over the 11 years that Germany has spent under National Socialist rule, proof can be found that the lofty ethical power of the National Socialist Party had the utmost effect not only on the German people but on other peoples as well. In contrast to the fact that the internal structure of the capitalistic nations has been shaken by the effects of war, National Socialist Germany has remained solid and unshaken despite the enemy's indiscriminate bombing of non-combatants.

"Our enemies have been forced to change their war propaganda in rapid succession in order to bolster the morale of their peoples but Germany has never had the need to do that no matter what situations arose. The national spirit of the German people, based on a clear national consciousness and a solid National Socialist faith, has increased in toughness in coming in contact with the storm of war.

"Our enemies are spreading the wild propaganda that this solid national unity is not based on ideology but on police power, but we will answer by saying that the police power in Berlin is 11 per cent less than the power of the police force in London.

"On this anniversary day, January 30, 1944, the German people look forward to the future with greater hope than they ever had on any other previous anniversary. The German people fully recognize that the result of the current war as well as the future of the German nation are inseparably related to the National Socialist structure and order."

MACARTHUR SEEN EAGER TO RUN FOR PRESIDENT

Hint Taken When He Tells Visitor White House Needs Experienced Soldier

Special

LISBON, January 28.—A recent visitor to the headquarters of General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, reports that MacArthur believes that an experienced soldier in the White House would help much in conducting the war, according to a Washington dispatch.

The report of the visitor, claimed to be an experienced political observer, is said to have reflected the impression at MacArthur's head quarters that he would neither declare himself available for the Republican presidential nomination nor withdraw his name out of a consideration for preferring to let events take their course. It was emphasized that MacArthur was not taking any time out of the war but that this did not mean that he would not be receptive to nomination.

The report said that if nominated, MacArthur would probably not leave his post but would leave the campaign up to his supporters in the United States.

Meanwhile, his supporters believe that MacArthur might be nominated if the Republican convention becomes deadlocked between Wendell Willkie and Governor Thomas Dewey of New York.

It is believed probably that MacArthur would refuse a nomination for Vice-President. Also, it is significant that this report was allowed to pass through MacArthur's own military censorship.

Political Circles in Berlin Score Anglo-U.S. Intimidation of Franco

Britain Expected to Stop Shipments of Coal and Wheat To Spain—Unfounded Charges Made Against Spanish Legation in Uruguay

Domei

BERLIN, January 29.—Political circles here were calm today upon receipt of reports that the United States had suspended petroleum shipments to Spain in an attempt to force the latter to move according to American wishes. These circles pointed out that the latest American action, as well as the reported British intention to follow the American example by prohibiting shipments of coal and wheat to Spain, were an example of the Anglo-American methods of intimidating small countries while hypocritically waving the Atlantic Charter.

These same circles were of the opinion that Spain, which under Chief of State General Francisco Franco, has become one of the most powerful independent nations in western Europe, would not be moved by propaganda and abandon its neutrality. They said that Spain would not allow itself to be dragged into war.

The Anglo-American pressure on Spain is being regarded closely by the neutral nations, these quarters said. Even the nations which hitherto had friendly feelings toward America and Britain are now watching with doubt the Anglo-American methods of applying pressure on a neutral behind the screen of the Atlantic Charter. These nations feel, they said, that the self-styled "protector of the smaller nations" are using the cowardly means of an economic blockade in order to force the Spanish Government to abandon its neutrality.

This policy of America and Britain does not show their power but on the contrary their weakness. America and Britain may be trying to attain their aims through threats but they must not forget that Spain now, under General Franco, is a power comparable to the time of its golden age.

Britain to Ape U.S.

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 29.—As the United States Government prohibited the export of oil to Spain yesterday, it is generally believed that the British Government will take a similar oppressive measure against Spain.

The Evening Standard in its editorial today hinted at the British pressure on Spain as follows:

"In cooperation with the United States Government, the British Government will also adopt a similar measure for bringing pressure on Spain. The British Government is prepared to prohibit the export of wheat and coal to that country. Then, Canada and the South American countries that have been supplying Spain with wheat and other goods in large quantities will also follow the example."

Spanish Legation Denies Report

Domei

LISBON, January 29.—The Spanish Legation at Montevideo flatly denied the report given by the Uruguayan newspapers under the instigation of the United States and Britain that the Spanish Legation there was undertaking harmful activities in violation of diplomatic privileges, in a statement issued today.

The statement reads:

"The Spanish diplomatic representative has been observing his duties as a State envoy and has been particularly active in fostering the friendly relations between Spain and Uruguay. The representation of the interests of belligerent Powers by Spain is based on the strict humanitarian principle, and never has Spain acted beyond the necessary limit in this respect."

Charged With Aiding Reich

Special

LISBON, January 29.—The United States State Department today charged the Spanish Government with giving assistance to Germany in announcing its suspension of petroleum product shipments to Spain, it is reported from Washington. The announcement further revealed that the suspension would remain in effect pending a reconsideration of general relations between Spain and the United States "in the light of trends in Spanish policy."

In suspending oil shipments, the United States State Department accused the Spanish Government of giving active aid to Germany. It alleged that Spain was providing a haven for Axis agents both in continental Spain and in her African territories, as well as in Tangiers. It further hit the Spanish Government for permitting the exporting to Germany of certain vital war materials.

The American State Department also said that Spain still had some portions of its Blue Division fighting against Soviet Union, that it appeared to have concluded a financial agreement with Germany "designed to make available to Germany substantial peseta credits which Germany unquestionably expects to apply in augmenting its espionage and sabotage activities in Spanish territory and to intensify opposition to the United States in the peninsula."

The State Department said that its action had been taken after consultation and in agreement with the British Government, which, last week, warned the Spanish Government against "continued unneutral assistance" to Germany.

Meanwhile, the loading of Spanish tankers with petroleum products for Spain has been brought to a halt by the action of the State Department.

Pressure Increased

The reported suspension of American oil shipments for Spain as was announced by the U.S. Department of State has been enforced after consultations with Britain and consists just another instance in a chain of measures to bring pressure to bear against that country, states a Mainichi report quoting a Washington dispatch.

The dispatch stated that the U.S. Department of State on the night of January 28 announced the suspension of oil shipments for Spain, adding the explanation that this step was taken after consultations with the British Government. It thus appears that the Anglo-American policy of bringing pressure to bear against Spain is taking more concrete shape.

Considerably drastic words have already been exchanged between the Anglo-American side and Spain with regard to such problems as the Spanish volunteer corps on the Eastern Front and the detention of Italian ships in Spanish ports, and other issues.

RAISING CARRIER-PIGEONS EXPERIMENTED IN JAVA

Enterprise Is First Time Tried Out in Southern Regions; Stations Set Up in Many Areas

Domei

BANDOENG, January 29.—The successful systematic raising of carrier-pigeons at the Land Transportation General Office in this city—the first experiment of the kind in the Southern Regions—suggests many possibilities in this line to other tropical areas.

The office started raising pigeons of the best species available among those kept by amateurs in Java last September, at the same time training care-takers. At present, the office boasts of a number of pigeon stations in strategic points of Java.

Although pigeons have had no opportunity to show their utility yet, they are expected to be highly useful in case of natural calamity and other emergencies since they have homing ranges of 200 to 300 kilometers.

BULGARIA DETERMINED TO DEFEND TERRITORIES

National Assembly Clarifies Stand to Counter Political Offensive of Enemy

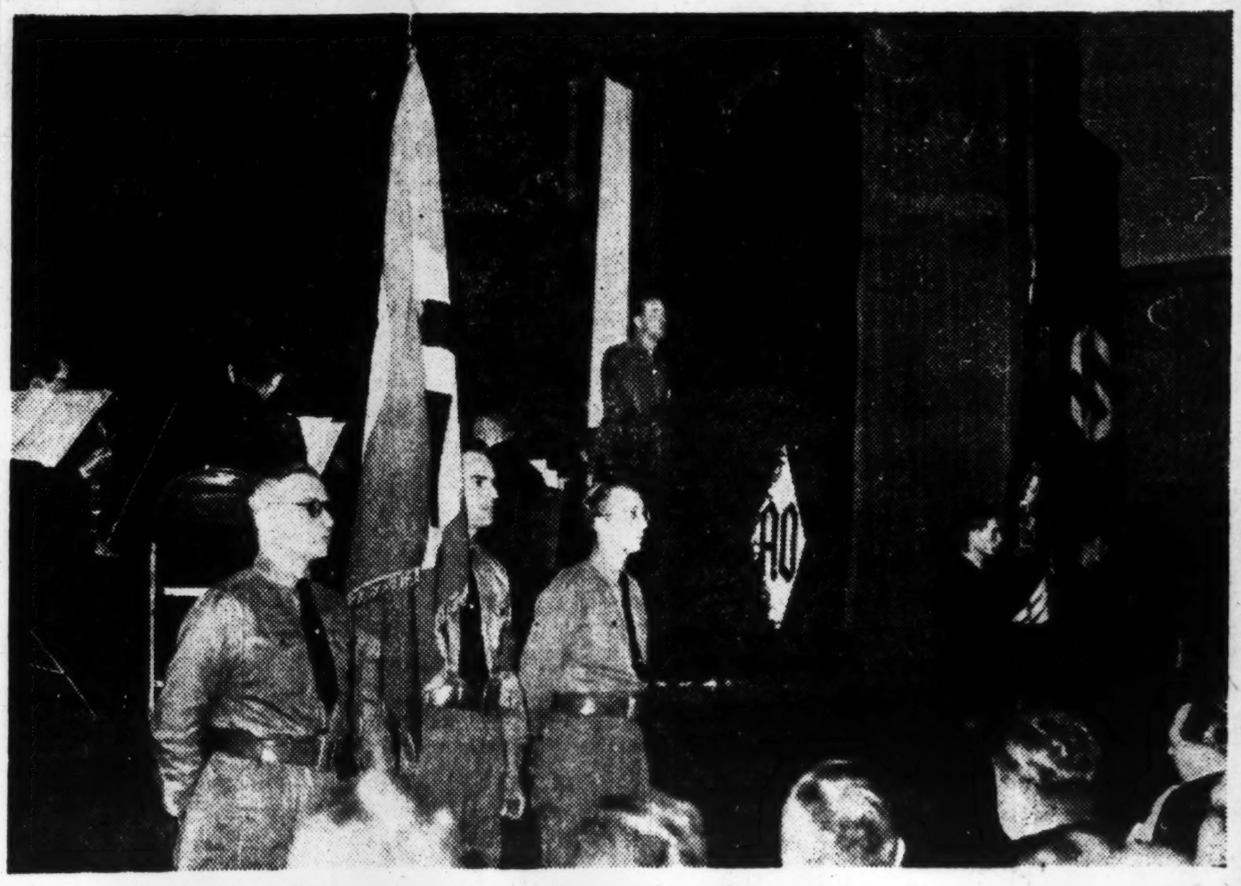
Domei

BERLIN, January 28.—The policy of the National Assembly of Bulgaria against the political offensive conducted by anti-Axis nations was clarified in the communique issued at the close of the extraordinary session, which convened on January 26 and 27, according to a Sofia report.

The communique released stated that the Assembly unanimously decided on the extension of its unconditional support to the Government, which is resolved to carry out the rights and ideal of the Bulgarian people.

It also disclosed that it arrived at the conclusion that the total national strength of Bulgaria should be mobilized for the defense of the Bulgarian territory of Thracia and Macedonia.

Pledging Loyalty to National Socialism



Rites feting the 11th anniversary of the assumption to political power by the National Socialist Party in Germany were held by the German residents of Tokyo and Yokohama at 10 a.m. on Sunday at the Sangyo Kaikan in Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

With about 500 German residents present, the rites began with the entrance of the German flag and the Party banner, borne by a corps of the Hitler Jugend, while the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under Professor Helmuth Fellmer played the anthem.

During the meeting, Reinhold Schulze, Counsellor of the German Embassy, delivered an address in which he declared that the way to bring final victory to Japan and Germany was for the Germans in Japan to continue to act powerfully as before so that their nation would be proud of them. With all those attending vowing allegiance to the Reichsfuehrer, the meeting was closed at noon.

TIES BINDING GOV'T., PEOPLE EMPHASIZED

Close Unity Characterizes Our National Polity, Tojo Tells Upper House Members

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, at the plenary session of the House of Peers Budget Committee on Sunday, stressed the importance of unity between Government officials and the people.

Prime Minister Tojo's statement was made in reply to an interpellation posed by Mannosuke Yamaoka, Kenkyukai, on the simplification of administrative machinery in the course of the Upper House Budget Committee meeting on Sunday afternoon.

"Under the current situation," declared the Prime Minister, "it is of utmost importance that the Government officials and people are united inseparably if national administration is to be conducted without a hitch. We must enhance further our sense of loyalty to the nation and overcome all obstacles that lie before us. Herein lies the unique character of our national polity. Government officials must be cordial toward the masses because kindness is a bond binding the two parties."

With regard to control and regimentation, the Prime Minister asserted that the Government only means to exercise control over matters which have a direct bearing on the prosecution of the war. The Administration, he said, relies upon the understanding on the part of the people and such a principle will be applied to Government legislation.

The Budget Committee of the Upper House sat in a plenary session at 10:05 a.m. Sunday, with Viscount Takamasa Hachijo in the chair, and heard Finance Minister Okinori Kaya explain the reasons for the presentation of the 10 budgetary bills for the 1944-45 fiscal year.

After Mr. Kaya's speech had been made, the session held a meeting behind closed doors until noon when it went into recess. At 1:05 p.m., the Budget Committee resumed its session in camera which lasted till 2:40 p.m.

Mr. Yamaoka then interpellated the Prime Minister on the subjects regarding simplification of administrative machinery, ideological problems, marine industry and the aid to be extended to Japanese nationals living overseas.

Ichizo Omura Dies

Vice-President Ichizo Omura of the Teikoku Oil Company passed away at his Shiba home Saturday due to cerebral hemorrhage at the age of 61.

F.D.R. Signs Navy Bill

Domei

LISBON, January 29.—President Roosevelt signed today the bill for expanding United States naval facilities at the total outlay of $270,000,000, according to Washington reports.

MANILA JOURNAL SALUTES LAUREL

Says All Have High Regard for President

Special

MANILA, January 29.—In an editorial entitled, "Respect For Chief of State," the Spanish language daily, La Vanguardia, this afternoon praised the high regard held by the Filipino people for their beloved President, Jose P. Laurel. Said the paper: "The President of the Republic of the Philippines is not only the first magistrate of the nation but also represents and embodies the independence and sovereignty of the country."

Continuing, the paper declared, "In all parts of the world it is customary to render homage to the leader of the nation and this practice has become a universal tradition and precisely constitutes the fundamental form of conduct in all civilized nations. Thus we salute our President and give 'political expression to fidelity and loyalty that pertain to a country free and sovereign as we as to a man who represents such freedom and sovereignty.'"

Asserting that the Filipino people were displaying the proper conduct in paying due respect to their President, the paper concluded, "By honoring him we not only honor our country but also dignify ourselves."

43 U.S. PLANES DOWNED OVER FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN

Americans Meet Fierce Reich Resistance During Big Terror Raid

Domei

LISBON, January 29.—The United States air force on January 29 carried out a blind daylight bombing raid on Frankfort-on-Main, the industrial and traffic center of Germany, it is reported.

Reports from London indicate that a formation of nearly 1,500 planes, including Flying Fortresses and Liberator planes, took part in the raid.

During the attack, the American air force met fierce resistance from the Reich air-defense corps, and sustained tremendous damage.

The London reports admitted that the American air force had lost 30 bombers and 13 fighters in the attack.

Soviet-Jugoslav Pact Proposed

Domei

BERLIN, January 29.—The refugee Jugoslavian government at Cairo recently proposed to the Soviet Government the conclusion of a Soviet-Jugoslavian Mutual Aid Treaty similar to that already signed between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, according to Stockholm reports.

SHAN STATES GIVEN NEW LEASE OF LIFE

Burmese Welfare Minister Announces Broad Program for Inhabitants

Domei

RANGOON, January 30.—A broad, comprehensive program which will enable the people of the Shan States to develop themselves into worthy members of new Burma was announced by Welfare and Publicity Minister Bandula U Sein at the press conference yesterday.

The announcement revealed that competent government officials will be named to all posts in the Shan States and that the irrational taxation system established by the British will be abolished.

The statement follows:

"The administrative system in the Shan States under the British rule was established solely for the benefit of Britain, and the welfare of the inhabitants was entirely ignored. But since the incorporation of the Shan States, the Burmese Government has endeavored to improve the living condition of the inhabitants. It is the policy of the Burmese Government to adopt the following measures for the development of the Shan States and the welfare of its inhabitants.

"1. In line with the Burmese Government's appointment of Governors of the Shan States and other provinces, able and experienced persons will be selected to assist these Governors.

"2. In the Shan States a branch of the Burmese Rule Assistance Society will be established.

"3. Gambling encouraged by Britain to retard the development of good social habits will be suppressed.

"4. The former irrational taxation system will be abolished.

"5. From each province, the Governor and one representative of the people will be appointed members of the Government Council.

"6. To the Shan States will be dispatched one Propaganda and Publicity Official to undertake the task of informing the people of the war situation, the construction of Greater East Asia, and the mission of the Burmese Government and other matters.

"7. Shan States will be asked to cooperate with the Burmese Government in executing the policy of self-supply in foodstuffs."

U.S.S.R. War Budget Bared

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 29.—The 1944 budget bill was submitted to the 14th Congress of the Soviets that was opened yesterday. The budget totals 245,600,000,000 roubles, showing an increase of 17 per cent over the budget for the present fiscal year. Of the total budget for the next year, army and navy expenditures occupy 138,400,000,000 roubles.

JAPANESE ARMY, NAVAL FORCES SHOOT DOWN 95 ENEMY RAIDERS THAT CAME TO ATTACK RABAUL

Concert Dedicating Music Compositions To Burma, P.I. Held

A grand concert dedicating musical compositions to the Republic of the Philippines and Burma in commemoration of the founding of these two independent nations was held Sunday at 6:30 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall under the auspices of the Nippon Music Cultural Association supported by the Board of Information. The program started with the address by Viscount Takatoshi Kyogoku, chairman of the Music Propagation Committee and Shigeo Odachi, Governor of Tokyo Metropolis. The compositions were then presented to the delegates of the respective countries by Governor Odachi.

FOE TOLD TO EXPECT INCREASING LOSSES

Lt.-Gen. Obata Warns Any Rash Move of Anti-Axis Will Be Disastrous

BURMA DEFENSE SECURE

Full Praise Given to Netaji Bose's Army—British Officers Worried

Speaking at Osaka before about a hundred Kansai financial leaders, Lieutenant-General Hideyoshi Obata, who recently returned from the Southern front, on Saturday declared that any rash enemy move against the Japanese Forces was a chance for the Japanese Forces to smash them. The Lieutenant-General also stated that the men on the front were confident that they could absolutely crush the enemy with just one-third the fighting power possessed by the enemy.

Lieutenant-General Obata's address follows:

"Mountbatten says that a counter-offensive against Burma will be launched after the end of the rainy season but even if the enemy succeeds in making its way into Burma overland he will absolutely never be able to reopen the Burma route. The enemy leaders know this well. If the enemy comes at us, it is rather a good chance for us to smash him. The enemy is trying to destroy our traffic through guerrilla tactics but his raids on Rangoon have gradually become large-scale. At first about 20 or 30 planes came at one time but now they come in 70's and 80's and often. But both the transportation routes and Rangoon are safe. Navigation on the seas is going on smoothly with air covering. Our Units in Burma are also holding down securely all points which are necessary and up till now have dealt the enemy losses five times ours.

"The number of the enemy is gradually increasing but we are fighting with the faith that we can handle it with a force only one-third of its force. In order to maintain this one to three fighting power of our fighting forces increased production on the home front is necessary, particularly an increase in the production of aircraft.

"Even should the enemy make landings on the Andamans and Sumatra, the enemy would be unable to send supplies there. These areas are solidly defended by our Army and Navy Air Units and I want you to be at ease concerning them.

"Our final enemy is America. In India the British forces are using pilots with only two or three hundred hours of flying time. The quality of the British forces has deteriorated much and they do not count. The real enemy is America. We must smash the Americans every time they come, no matter how often they come, and drive out against them. We must force them to pay a heavy price for each little island. We must smash their fighting spirit.

"America is aiming at smashing the fighting will of our people. It all depends on the spiritual power of the people on the home front. And the fighting will on the home

(Continued on Page 3)

86 Foe Planes Destroyed In Air Duel, 9 by Ground Guns

FIERCE BATTLE WAGED

Imperial Headquarters Reveals That Number of Raiders Totaled 210

More than 95 enemy planes were shot down over Rabaul by the Japanese Naval Air Units and the Army and Navy Garrison Forces out of the total of 210 enemy raiders on January 28, according to the announcement of the Imperial Headquarters on Sunday at 5:30 p.m.

In this furious air and ground duels, nearly a half of the total number of the foe's machines were smashed. The following table gives the detailed figures of the enemy raiders, which attempted to attack but were shot down:

Type of Planes	No. of Planes	Shot Down in Air Combat
B-25's	20	1
TBF's	60	32
P-38's	30	22
F4U's	40	28
P-47's	16	2
P-39's	16	1
Total	182	86

On the other hand, the enemy raiders which were brought down by anti-aircraft gunfire of our Garrison Forces in their attack during the morning of January 28 were six TBF's. At sunset, a total of 30 foe planes, consisting of B-25's and P-38's, came attacking. Those shot down by our ground batteries were three machines, making a total of nine planes which were bagged by the anti-aircraft guns.

The Imperial Headquarters' communique issued at 5:30 p.m. on Sunday follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE

"Imperial Naval Air Units and Army and Navy Garrison Forces shot down more than 95 enemy planes (of which 10 are unconfirmed) by intercepting and attacking about 210 enemy raiders that came attacking Rabaul in two waves on the morning and afternoon of January 28.

"No damage was caused to our side except nine planes which have not yet returned."

Enemy Seen Desperate

Having thrown 200 planes against Rabaul on Wednesday and 150 more on Thursday, the enemy again raided Rabaul on Friday, this time with about 210 planes, as revealed in Sunday's Imperial Headquarters communique. The enemy planes came over in two raids each on Thursday and Friday, showing how desperate the enemy is in its push against this Japanese stronghold.

Against these raiding enemy aircraft the Japanese Navy Air Units and the ground and surface units of the Army and Navy operated powerfully and effectively and on Friday shot down 95 of the raiders, nearly a half of the total enemy force.

The latest battle results are comparable to those attained in the great kill made on November 2, last year, and the smashing triumph of January 17, when 102 of 200 raiding enemy planes were done away with.

It is clear that as long as the enemy intends to effect a frontal deployment extending from New Britain to New Guinea and then to use that foothold to make a thrust against the Japanese-occupied areas, it will struggle desperately to retake Rabaul, which is of absolute strategic importance in that move.

With that plan the enemy, employing the tactic of advancing its bases, is sending huge hordes of fighter and bomber planes against the Japanese Forces but it is suffering appalling losses in men and materials. The continued enemy raids on Rabaul are not confined to that point alone but extend to the supply lines covering the entire fighting area.

In midst of all this the Japanese officers and men at Rabaul are fighting brilliantly, as the daily battle results indicate clearly and the Japanese have an incomparably superior fighting spirit.

AMERICA PLANNING TO OUST RAMIREZ

Britain Takes Advantage of Opportunity to Put Pressure On Spain

By YOSHINORI HORIGUCHI
Domei Correspondent

ZURICH, January 28.—Argentina's sudden break of diplomatic relations with the Axis has served to revive the American public's mistrust in Washington's policies. This unexpected reaction to the Ramirez regime's step featured reports emanating from Washington and New York disclosing how the United States greeted the reversal of the Argentine foreign policy.

The Nationalzeitung reported that liberal American circles feared that the Buenos Aires events might lead to another Darlan affair with Ramirez playing the role of a Latin American Badoglio. After briefly hailing Ramirez' action as a triumph of Anglo-American diplomacy, Washington assumed a suspicious mood toward Buenos Aires alleging that Ramirez' pro-Axis sympathies were so evident that the Anglo-Americans had to wait and see how the Argentine break with the Axis effectively curbed the alleged Axis activities.

Meanwhile, qualified observers discerned behind this Washington attitude an attempt to capitalize upon the success obtained by pressure which led to the break of relations, thereby securing if possible the downfall of Ramirez or effect widespread Cabinet reforms. It is evident that Washington is assuming this attitude with an eye upon its effect upon Bolivia and Spain. It is worthy of note that the Ramirez action served to intensify the British press campaign against General Francisco Franco, Spanish Chief of State.

Japanese in Argentina Calm

Facing the situation resulting from Argentina's recent action in breaking her diplomatic ties with the anti-Axis with utmost calm, the 6,000 Japanese residents in Argentina are fully determined to live up to their duties as Japanese subjects and uphold their national honor, according to a special dispatch to the Mainichi from Lisbon, under the date of January 28.

The report runs as follows:

"According to radio reports from Buenos Aires, there is absolutely no change in the peaceful situation in Argentina resulting from the breaking-off of her relations with Japan and Germany, and quiet prevails as usual.

"President Ramirez on January 27 declared in a press conference that the Japanese and Germans in Argentina were continuing their everyday life in the usual manner. No particular change has occurred concerning the Japanese residents, and there has not been a single instance of the Argentinians exerting pressure against Japanese residents.

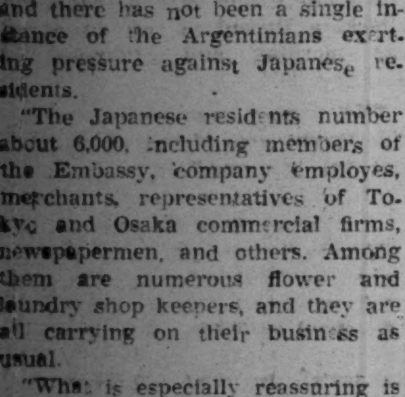
"The Japanese residents number about 6,000, including members of the Embassy, company employes, merchants, representatives of Tokyo and Osaka commercial firms, newspapermen, and others. Among them are numerous flower and laundry shop keepers, and they are all carrying on their business as usual.

"What is especially reassuring is that those Japanese residents had been fully prepared for the present exigency and are not in the least perturbed.".

Unrest in Argentina

Domei

LISBON, January 29.—Internal unrest due to the dissatisfaction to the recent step of the Argentine Government in severing diplomatic relations with Japan and Germany under the pressure from the United States is rising in Argentina, according to information reaching here from South American sources.



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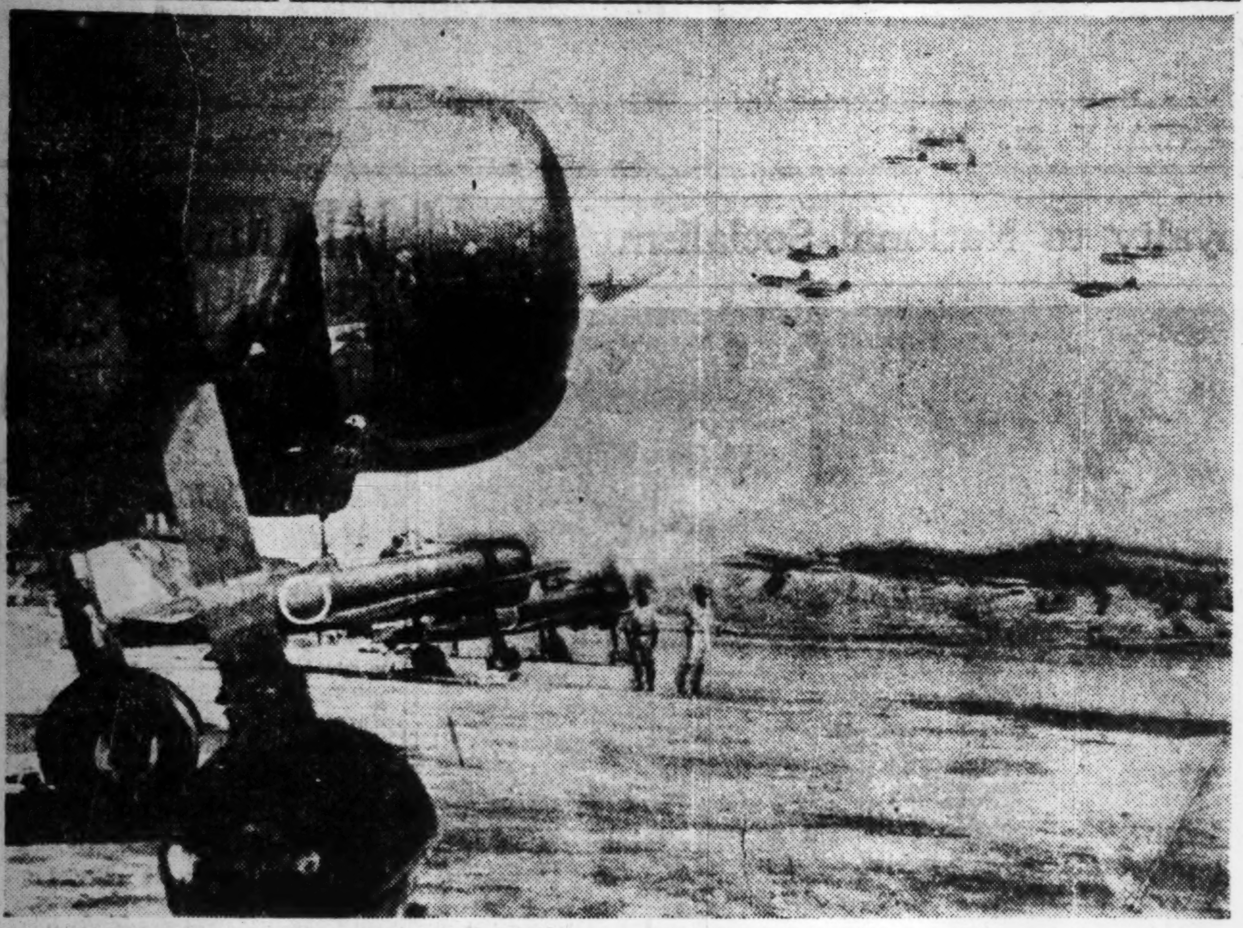
Out to Get the Enemy



Powerful planes of the Japanese Navy Air Force at a base somewhere in the Indian Ocean are here shown leaving again on another mission to destroy the enemy.
(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

BENGALESE SUFFER FROM BIG EPIDEMIC

Situation Serious—British Fail To Provide Sufficient Medical Care

Special

RANGOON, January 29.—The epidemics of cholera, typhoid and smallpox which have broken out in Bengal Province as a sequel to the recent disastrous famine appear to be continuing to claim a high toll of lives among the Bengal residents whose physical resistance against disease has been greatly undermined due to malnutrition, according to reliable reports reaching here.

The seriousness of the health situation in Bengal was reflected in a recent speech by the Premier of Bengal, Sir Nazimuddin, before a medical college exhibition where he appealed to civilian physicians to offer their services to relieve the widespread suffering among the people. He said that the lack of qualified medical men was hampering the establishment of hospitals and medical relief centers.

Nazimuddin added that when the British army authorities withdrew their medical attention owing to war necessities Bengal would be forced to find doctors to replace them. With cases of smallpox and cholera rampant through Bengal Province the provincial authorities have reportedly issued an order urging everyone to report to his nearest medical center for vaccination and other preventive injections, while the Government has allotted a fund for carrying out an epidemic prevention campaign.

An indication of an acute shortage of medical supplies was noted in the meantine in the information that the Indian Government has begun preparing a list of Indian drugs to serve as an official supplement to British medical supplies. The task of preparing the list has reportedly been entrusted to the Drugs Technical Advisory Board. It is believed that owing to the lack of medicine the British Indian authorities have decided to utilize a number of drugs of Indian origin, which have sufficient medicinal value, to be prescribed by Indian medical practitioners.

As Bengal continued to suffer from a critical shortage of foodstuffs and commodities the Bengal Minister for Civil Supplies yesterday indicated to the press in Calcutta that the affected areas would soon be placed under a ration system. It was revealed in Calcutta that rationing would come into force on Monday. The Minister said that he hoped that rationing in all municipal areas would be instituted by the end of March.

Emphasizing the acute inflationary tendency, the Minister declared that the Government was determined to bring prices down. He declared that prices on cereals had outpaced the rise of prices in other commodities and that the Government was striving to bring the prices of cereals down to levels which would not be unfair to producers or consumers.

Various rumors are being circulated in Argentina, and the Government is devoting much efforts in suppressing them. It is reported that a large scale arrest of anti-Government elements is being conducted by the Government to suppress the opposition.

According to reports from Buenos Aires, the Argentine Police authorities arrested many anti-Government leaders early this morning on the ground of circulating wild rumors. Many officials of the Ramirez Government are said to have resigned or have been arrested.

Attache Leaves Moscow

Special

MOSCOW, January 25.—Intendant Major Hamada, member of the Military Attache Office of the Japanese Embassy here, left here today for Tokyo.

RED CROSS SOCIETY BOLSTERS ACTIVITY

Proposes Plan to Improve Treatment Accorded War Prisoners and Internees

Domei

BERLIN, January 29.—The authorities of the International Red Cross Society have announced that the organization is trying every means to help war prisoners and detained nationals of belligerent countries, according to Geneva reports.

The announcement issued by the authorities of the International Red Cross Society follows:

"We are doing everything we can on the question of the treatment of war prisoners and detained nationals of warring countries.

"Our treatment of war prisoners and the detained nationals of belligerent countries is on a footing of absolute equality.

"We have communicated to the Governments of Japan and the United States that if it is agreeable to them, special missions will be sent to their countries to make inquiries about the question of treatment.

"Through the dispatch of special missions to Japan and the United States the International Red Cross Society would maintain closer and direct touch with the Governments of these countries and the Red Cross Societies there, while it would see to intensified activity on the part of the missions."

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84 ENEMY VESSELS HIT BY LUFTWAFFE

Damages Inflicted on Anti-Axis Forces Since Landing at Anzio Are Revealed

Domei

BERLIN, January 29.—Concerning the damages inflicted on anti-Axis warships and transports since the opening of the enemy's landing operation at Anzio, southeast of Rome on January 22, Karl Pregnar, DNB military correspondent reported as follows:

"Enemy warships and ships sunk by German air forces since the beginning of the landing operation total four destroyers, eight cargo boats and transports, and five landing boats, aggregating 50,000 tons, as well as three landing boats of unknown tonnage.

"Anti-Axis ships severely damaged included three cruisers and six destroyers totaling 175,000 tons; 35 small-sized cargo ships and transports and two landing ships totaling 5,000 tons; and 18 landing boats of unknown tonnage.

"Most of the ships reported severely damaged were so heavily smashed that their sinking is considered certain.

"As the abovementioned losses include only those ascertained, the actual damages caused to the enemy would naturally be much greater. Full result could not be obtained because the enemy's resistance was fierce and because the German bombers were fully engaged in blasting the foe."

Germans Bombard Foe

Anti-Axis reports from the foremost fighting lines on the South Italian war front are admitting that a stiff attack against the Anglo-American bridgehead established by the landing troops southwest of Rome has been opened by the German forces, who are employing all kinds of arms, including huge train-mounted guns, according to a special Mainichi report from Zurich dated January 29.

At present the center of the fiercest gunfire of the German forces is the British army position situated 35 kilometers southwest of Rome. On account of this fierce fire, many buildings are being destroyed, and great damage is being inflicted on the British troops.

Moreover, according to an anti-Axis communique dated January 29, it is said that also in the Cassino sector the German forces are successively counter-attacking the American Fifth Army.

Citizens of Rome Calm

No change has occurred in the peaceful every-day life of the citizens of Rome in spite of the recent anti-Axis landing operation carried out at Nettuno and Anzio, according to reports from Rome received by the Mainichi via Zurich, under the date of January 28.

The reports said that schools are conducting their courses as usual, and though the theaters are closed, the movie-houses are showing films as usual. Among the citizens there are some people who are feeling anxiety as to how the anti-Axis forces will advance, but most of the people are calm.

BRITAIN NOT ABLE TO HOLD COLONIES, HALIFAX OPINES

Envoy to U.S. Says He Hopes India Will Stay in Commonwealth After War

Special

STOCKHOLM, January 29.—The opinion that Britain would be unable to hold on to her colonial possessions after the war was expressed by Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, in the course of his address delivered before the National Geographic Society in Washington, according to reports reaching here.

Halifax declared, "Britain hopes that India will remain in the British Commonwealth after the war but will not block her if India desires to sever Empire connections." He continued, "We hope that India, in what we believe to be her highest interests, will remain in the British Commonwealth but if, after the war, the people can establish an agreed constitution and then desire to sever their partnership with us, we have undertaken not to overrule such a decision."

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LANCASTER MINERS DEFY COURT RULING

Colliers Union in Britain to Re-Examine Whole Wage Structure

Domei

LISBON, January 29.—The coal miners in the Lancaster district are still continuing their strike on the ground that the recent approval of the Labor Court of 5 pounds a week for pit miners and 4 pounds 10 shillings for surface workers as minimum wages did not bring any benefit to the miners, according to London reports.

Want More Pay

Domei

LISBON, January 29.—The organized British coal-mine workers, at a meeting held in London the other day, accepted the decision handed down by the Labor Court that the pit workers receive a minimum five pounds a week and ground workers a minimum of four pounds 10 shillings, according to London reports.

The mine workers had proposed that they be paid six pounds a week for pit work and five pounds 10 shillings for surface work.

Thus there is a difference of one pound between the wages demanded by the workers and those the court has adjudged as right and proper.

The miner's acceptance of the decision was not the end of the whole dispute.

The leaders of the Miners Union who attended the meeting pointed out that some legal provisions had been disregarded by the court in reaching its decision.

A report indicates that the Miners Union has notified the leaders of the organization affiliated to it throughout the country that the whole structure of wages paid at the mines would be re-examined and that negotiations would be started as soon as possible with a view to getting the wage structure revised radically.

Macao Makes Big Revenue

Domei

LISBON, January 29.—The Portuguese Government announced today that the surplus revenue for the Macao colony for the 1943 fiscal year reached 3,135,000 patacas, in refutation of the anti-Axis propaganda report that the financial condition of Macao has become pitiful under the pressure of Japanese military authorities.

British Lads to Be Mobilized

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 29.—The British Government announced the enforcement requiring the registration for wartime mobilization of boys and girls who have reached the age of 16, according to London reports.

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700TH AIR RAID MADE ON BRITAIN BY REICH

British Lose 78 Four-Motored Bombers in Berlin Attack On January 27, 28

The 700th air raid against the British mainland since the beginning of the present war in Europe was conducted by the German Luftwaffe during the night of January 28, when large-scale bombings were carried out in the vicinity of London and in the Southeastern section of the British mainland, according to a special Stockholm dispatch to the Mainichi, dated January 29.

British Suffer Big Losses

Domei

BERLIN, January 29.—British air forces raided Berlin on the evening of January 27 and again on January 28. Respecting the loss on the British side in these two raids, German military authorities announced as follows today:

"It was already announced that German fighter planes shot down 40 British four-motored bomber planes when they raided Berlin on the evening of January 28, but later results have shown that on that night alone 46 enemy bomber planes were shot down. As the British forces lost 32 planes in the raid on the evening of January 27, the British air units lost in the two days a total of 78 Lancaster type four-motored bombers and crews of more than 700 men. Furthermore German ground units shot down 9 more enemy planes."

According to London reports, the British Air Ministry announced that in the raid on Berlin on January 28, British air units lost 47 bomber planes and 3 fighter planes.

New Air Raid Order Issued

Domei

LISBON, January 29.—The British public has become particularly nervous in anticipation of German counter-attacks on Britain in return for the opening of a second front in Europe, and the British military authorities have also commenced to strengthen the defense of Britain against the possible German offensive.

A new air raid defense order, issued today, stated:

"Air Defense Units of Britain which formerly engaged in auxiliary defense service will immediately join the anti-aircraft artillery corps, and this new order is applied to the entire territory of Britain."

Foe Told to Expect Increasing Losses

(Continued From Page 1)

front is excellent. In war, material power is of course necessary but more than anything else fighting will is necessary. And that will must be stubborn and tough and lasting. Rangoon recently has been subjected to a considerable amount of raids, but the people no longer get excited. Calmness is necessary more than anything else during an air raid."

In speaking about Indian independence, Lieutenant General Obata stated:

"Subhas Chandra Bose is really a great man. The effect Mr. Bose' fighting forces will have on the Indian masses will be tremendous. Because of this the British are apparently sending XX African troops to replace the Indians on the Indo-Burmese border. The quality and quantity of Mr. Bose' forces are growing and the enemy is beginning to feel worried."

French Cabinet Meets

Domei

VICHY, January 29.—The French Government held its Cabinet session today under the chairmanship of Premier Pierre Laval, who reported on the matters discussed with German authorities. The Cabinet also approved the bill proposed by the Minister of Interior regarding the depopulation of danger zones, and the bill for the discipline of Government officials proposed by the Justice Minister.

Canada to Exchange Envoys

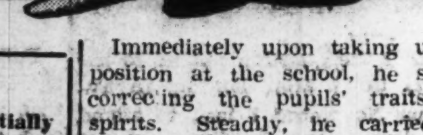
Domei

LISBON, January 29.—Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced today that the Canadian Government decided to exchange diplomatic representatives with Mexico and Peru, according to Ottawa reports.

Notice

The Yokohama branch office of the Nippon Times will be closed after February 1, 1944. Since all business matters will be transferred to the head office after that date, all communications must be addressed to the head office in Tokyo.

THE NAVY



By

TOYOO IWATA

(Translated by Kumiko Takagi)

Synopsis

This story which is essentially a history of the Japanese Navy centers around Masato Tani, who was born in Kagoshima City. The past issues of this story dealt with his early childhood, the influences of his friends, his teachers in the primary and secondary schools in molding his life which was to be dedicated to a glorious service in the Japanese Navy.

Part II: Spring
(Continued)

The Manchoukuo Empire had been founded. The May 15th incident had also taken place. But, these events had too deep a significance for Masato, who was only fourteen years old at that time, to understand their full meaning. In those days his only interest was school.

Ever since their first meeting, Masato took a liking to Mr. Ogata. He was also fond of Mr. Shinohara, the teacher in charge of his class.

Mr. Oshima, the instructor of kendo (swordsmanship) and judo was a tough looking man. He had broad, thick eyebrows, big round eyes and a huge body, almost seven feet in height and two hundred pounds in weight. He looked taciturn and grim, but as a matter of fact he was gentle and warm. His rank in judo was sixth and in kendo fifth. For these reasons the students paid him special respect.

"Mr. Oshima is said to be the grand-son of the Great Saigo!" one of the boys boasted, taking pride in the knowledge.

"They say that the statue of the Great Saigo standing at one corner of the Public Hall was modelled after Mr. Oshima," other students would say.

This statue was not like the one in Ueno Park in Tokyo, where the Great Saigo only wears a plain Japanese kimono. Here he was in a military uniform of a general.

Mr. Oshima's classes became very popular. But, most of the boys preferred kendo.

Masato wanted to join the judo class because not only did he have confidence in wrestling but judo in which no weapon was used did not appeal to his masculine nature. Moreover, Mr. Ogata, whom he admired, was the director of the judo class. Takao joined the kendo class after much wavering.

Mr. Kawata, the principal of the school, who was known for his ability, had only spoken once before the boys since the beginning of the term. At that time he had introduced himself "as of the Samurai class of 'karaimo' (meaning country-bred warrior). . . ." In spite of these humble words, that he was not born in the castle-town, he was very energetic, refined and his bearing was quite different from that of other teachers.

"Mr. Kawata's suit was made in Tokyo. Very smartly cut, isn't it" Takao would say. Indeed there remained a vestige of his former days when he lectured on European history at the Peers' school in Tokyo. His personality was quite different from the principal "Tanuki", (badger), depicted in the famous novel written by Soseki Natsume, one of the greatest writers of modern Japan.

Another teacher, Mr. Iguchi, was somewhat eccentric. He believed whatever he thought. Whenever there were ceremonies or athletic meetings he would say that it would never rain. Sometimes, he would be drenched to the skin, yet he would never carry an umbrella.

Then there was another teacher who made a very strong impression on the students. He was Major Kikuchi, who was newly-appointed as a commissioned officer. He was intrepid; he had piercing eyes like those of an eagle, and a tense countenance. At the first glance, people could not help noticing his extraordinary passion and fighting spirit.

Major Kikuchi taught at Masato's school for only three years, but the influence he had upon Masato was very great.

The major was from Kumamoto Prefecture. He was well over forty, but his sturdy frame and dark mustache made him look full of spirit and much younger. Although he should have been giving orders on battle-fields, he was given a position in the school because of the gastric ailment he was suffering from. He was so free and frank with everybody that sometimes people thought him eccentric. He was the only teacher who defied the strong-willed principal Kawata.

"You must have a little more patience. There's a proverb, 'When in Rome, do as the Romans do.'"

When one of his colleagues advised him thus, the major retorted, "No, I say, 'when in Rome, let them do as you do.'"

Immediately upon taking up his position at the school, he started correcting the pupils' traits and spirits. Steadily, he carried out his convictions, by forming a bugle corp, a rifle corp, a class for poem recitation and a department of national defenese and military relief. He never took advice from anyone or listened to other people's criticisms. Of his self-confidence there still exists this story that when Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, Commander of the Naval Fleet, put in at the Kagoshima Harbor, Major Kikuchi offered a proposition to the principal of the school.

"If you gather the pupils in the playground we can hear a speech from Admiral Takahashi. It is our only opportunity to hear him!"

"That's very good, but have you already asked him to come here?"

"No, not yet."

"It is wild and absurd of you!"

"Anyway, get all the boys in the playground!"

No sooner had he said this than the major rushed out of the school and into a taxi.

An hour later, Admiral Takahashi appeared on the platform before the gathered students.

"As I was unexpectedly asked to speak to you, I am afraid my talk will not be coherent," the Admiral smilingly began. The smile which remained on his face throughout his speech made even the students think that there had been something very amusing.

On the other hand, Major Kikuchi was tender-hearted. One day, he summoned a delinquent boy who was about to be expelled from school. He pitied the pupil. He only told the pupil to rise early in the morning and have his breakfast at the major's home.

In less than a month, the boy had changed completely. He was spared the misery of being expelled from the school.

"Decided action makes impossible possible!" This was the Major's favorite passage as well as his belief. It penetrated deep into Masato's brain and remained there even 10 years later.

The banana plants began to bloom and the loquats began to ripen. These were the symbol of summer although it was still the spring term in school.

"I swam at Yojirogahama the other day."

Whenever he heard these words Masato wanted to swim badly. But during his childhood days Masato had suffered from "otitis media" and since that time his mother forbade him this sport.

Masato exerted himself in judo and as this sport suited his constitution, he showed remarkable progress. He had tried various other sports, but his forte was this Japanese art of self-defense.

He could never forget the refreshing feeling he felt when after every judo practice, he washed off the heavy perspiration with cool water.

It was already dusk and the camphor-trees edging the playground were already casting long shadows. A cool southern breeze came from the direction of the sea.

There was no one on the school ground and quietness reigned throughout the school building.

Masato was not with his bosom friend, Takao, the latter being in the kendo class, which held its practice at a different time.

Masato, carrying the judo uniform over his shoulders, was leaving school when suddenly he noticed a stone monument in a shady corner of the school ground which he had never noticed before.

As he walked nearer, he found that it was not a monument but a natural stone set up on an elaborate corner stone, on the face of which, were written, "Here stood the old residence of Mr. Naosuke Nakahara."

"Who was Naosuke Nakahara?" Masato asked himself.

Kagoshima was a place of many stone monuments. If one visits Kajiyacho, he would see monuments erected at the birthplaces of Nanshu Saigo (Takamori Saigo), Toshimichi Okubo and Fleet-Admiral Togo. Besides these, there are monuments of such celebrated persons as Madam Shizuko Nogi and Marquis Oyama. These names are familiar to every Japanese, even though he is not from Kagoshima.

But Masato had never heard of Naosuke Nakahara. Was he one of the Great Saigo's subjects who had died fighting at Shiroyama? He recalled the names of the Great Saigo's subjects, but no Nakahara. What had he done? What a shame it was to have no knowledge of the name on the stone standing in the grounds of his alma mater.

Masato began to read the long sentences written on the back of the stone.

"The old man, Naotake, alias Noasuke Nakahara, used Tesshinsai as a pen name. He is the second son of Naomichi Nakahara, a Kagoshima clansman. Brave and sagacious by nature, he set his heart on 'the sword and the pen' from his early days and excelled in gunnery. He was selected to be the head of a medicine manufacturing firm, and devoted himself to pharmaceutics . . . ." The sentences continued, but the word pharmaceutics stopped young Masato.

"What was he? What is pharmaceutics? Was he a medicine man?"

"Mutaguchi!" Masato, called in a low voice, as he entered Takao's room from the back gate through the garden. As both of them had become middle school students, they called each other by their surnames.

Takao and Eda occupied the same room, but on that day Eda was not in.

"Have you ever read this?" asked Takao thrusting a magazine "The Navy" before Masato.

"Never mind the magazine. Do you know who Naosuke Nakahara is?"

Whenever something puzzled him, Masato always wanted to get to the bottom of it.

"No, I don't!"

"A stone monument with his name written on it stands in a corner of the school grounds."

"A stone monument?" I have never seen it!" Takao knew nothing about it. He seemed more interested in the Navy than, Naosuke Nakahara. So Takao continued changing the subject.

"Look! This is 'Nagato', a warship of the latest design. I would like to be the captain of a warship like this!" Takao gazed in rapture at the picture of the warship. His zeal for the Navy had been more fervent since his entrance into the middle school.

Just then they heard the front door of the house open. By the heavy footsteps, they knew it was Takao's father returning from the municipal office. They heard him walking through the corridor in front of their room. The sliding door to Takao's room had been closed. Takao always closed the door because he knew Masato was bashful and did not like to meet the other members of Takao's family.

Suddenly, however, the door closed? Oh, you are here, Masato."

Although it was still June, the father wore a white foreign suit. Looking through his eye-glasses, Takao's father smiled at Masato. He was very much pleased with the congenial nature of his son's friend.

Bashful Masato usually just bowed and said nothing, but today he was different. After exchanging greetings, Masato asked very briskly.

"Will you tell me about Naosuke Nakahara? Who was he?"

"Oh, Nakahara—he was a distinguished man. He was a scholar in the days of Lord Seihin (Nariakira Shimazu)."

"Was he a doctor?"

"No; he was a scholar—a chemist. I'm sure he was the man who imported photography and the gas-lamp into Satsuma."

When Masato heard this, he was suddenly reminded of the word pharmaceutics.

"It may mean chemistry," Masato thought.

"No, no, wait a moment. Wasn't he a warrior—of the Satsuma marine . . . . ?" Takao's father was not so sure.

The spring examinations were nearly over. Masato had great confidence in English and mathematics. As for Japanese and Chinese classics, though they were rather his weaknesses, he knew he could make average marks. But singing was always a headache for him. He could never get a satisfactory mark since his primary school days.

When the last examination was over, the first year pupils were told to assemble in the lecture hall to hear the principal speak. The boys with white covers on their caps filed into the lecture hall in the annex. On the white wall in front of the hall there was a huge golden chrysanthemum, the emblem of the Imperial House shining brightly, to which every pupil, upon entering the hall, took off his cap and bowed revently.

Principal Kawata, after paying deepest homage to the Imperial Crest, ascended the platform.

"Today, I wish to tell you the story of the stone monument in the play-ground, which all of you have probably noticed, of Naosuke Nakahara, a pioneer of the Navy."

The boys looked at each other. Most of the boys including Takao had not known of its existence.

"His residence stood where the stone monument now stands. He was born on the eighth of April in the third year of Tempo (1832)."

Principal Kawata's story lasted about an hour.

Masato learned that Naosuke Nakahara was a scientist, a scholar, an educationist and heroic soldier. At the age of eighteen, he had studied at Nagasaki. At twenty-two, he had been engaged in the manufacture of arms, warships and other war equipment of the Satsuma marines under the permission of Lord Nariakira Shimazu and devoted himself in founding the modern Navy. He was a true patriot. He had keenly observed what the State and the clan lacked in the wars to come and was always fighting against fogeyism. Naosuke Nakahara, indeed, had been dreaming of such a Navy like our present armada with its incomparable scientific excellence and spiritual strength.

One day, in Yedo, when Naosuke was studying under Tarozaemon Egawa and Sokuken Yasui, a steam warship from Satsuma entered Shinagawa harbor. A huge crowd gathered to see the warship. Sokuken Yasui, with Naosuke as a guide, inspected the ship. This ship was designed by Naosuke, but he never told his teacher about it. But, later discovering that the ship was the work of his pupil, he could not but praise Naosuke's character.

Naosuke invented the first mechanical mine in our country soon to be used in the battle against British warships. Being a great artillerist, he was appointed a staff-officer of the Navy by the new Government and participated in the Battle of Toba-fushimi. Then he took part in the Battle of Hokuriku. In this, he received a serious injury in the right leg which later at the age of thirty-seven, caused his death. Even when he knew his end was near, he refused any medical treatment in spite of his absolute belief in science.

Masato had listened to the story without missing a single word of the principal.

(To Be Continued)

The Past Week in Review

668 Rabaul Raiders Shot Down, Winged

Impatient to capture Rabaul as well as other strategic Japanese positions in the South Pacific area, the enemy has been carrying out a series of mass air raids in various sectors of the South. Confronting this frantic effort of the foe to gain a striking advantage, the Imperial Navy and Army Units both of the air and garrison forces have been steadily and relentlessly dealing hammer blows wreaking a heavy toll from among the raiders. As one impressive instance, of the enemy planes that have attacked Rabaul between January 1 and 27 numbering approximately 2,278, a total of 645 have been shot down by the Imperial Air, Sea and Land Forces while 23 others have been damaged. Details are as follows:

Raid Date	Total Enemy Planes	Shot Down	Damage
Jan. 1	70	9	0
„ 2	40	10	0
„ 3	30	11	0
„ 4	22	18	0
„ 6	40	8	0
„ 7	234	34	0
„ 9	150	52	0
„ 12	80	4	0
„ 14	162	99	20
„ 17	200	102	0
„ 18	110	5	0
„ 20	180	43	3
„ 22	170	62	0
„ 23	360	63	0
„ 24	80	24	0
„ 26	200	67	0
„ 27	150	34	0
Total	2,278	645	23

Cooperation Is Offered By 84th Diet Session

In the record period of less than three days, the extraordinary war expenditures supplementary budget amounting to ¥38,000,000,000 was approved by the Imperial Diet. The Lower House passed the measures on January 25 and the Upper House passed the measure on January 27, thus formally bringing the measure into effect. The bill had been decided upon by the Government at its cabinet meeting on January 24 and submitted to the Lower House the same afternoon.

Continuing its good work, the Lower House also approved the general and special account budgets for the next fiscal year at its plenary session on January 28 and immediately sent them to the House of Peers. Thus, within nine days since the reopening, of the 84th Imperial Diet, on January 21, the House of Representatives completed the examination and approval of all the budget bills for the next fiscal year and also the taxation increase bill and other vital measures that are the real motive force in executing the present war against the United States and Great Britain. Thus, the House of Representatives has already fulfilled the majority of its duties at the present session.

Reviewing the activities of the Imperial Diet during the past nine days, it is to be noted that all the interpellations have manifested the eager desire of the legislators to examine the Government policies and bills from a lofty national standpoint and to convey fully the people's wish to the Government through the Diet. There was no instance of idle words or unnecessary questions. All the members are united in their constructive task.

Axis Relations Cut By Argentine Gov't

Baron Shu Tomii, Japanese Ambassador to Argentina, notified in an official report to the Foreign Office on January 27 that the Argentine Government had decided to sever diplomatic relations with Japan. His report follows:

"1. At 10:20 a.m., January 26, the chief of the Protocol Department of the Argentine Foreign Office called at the Japanese Embassy and delivered notification of the severance of relations with Japan. The Japanese Ambassador handed him a prepared memorandum clarifying Japan's attitude. The Argentine official, before leaving, stated that Argentina was prepared to extend the necessary facilities. The interview lasted eight minutes.

"2. The Japanese Embassy staff members as well as the Japanese residents are safe."

Japanese in China Welcome Tax Law

With the transfer by the Japanese Government to the National Government of China of the right to levy taxes on Japanese residents in China, the 400,000 Japanese in North China are reported to be firmly resolved to shoulder the added burden thus manifesting their desire to cooperate with the National Government at Nanking in the task of establishing the country on a solid economic foundation.

In order to meet the running expenses of Japanese Institutes and plants in North China, the Japanese Embassy at Peking announced the formulation of the following measures:

In accordance with the ordinance issued by the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs at the beginning of this year, the founding of non-essential plants will be postponed. Furthermore, the Embassy will encourage the transfer of non-essential industries to more imminent fields. Subsidies will be granted to all organs connected with the Imperial Rule Assistance movement. A household tax will also be innovated for the purpose of raising funds necessary for educational purposes.

Huge Sums Donated To Army and Navy

Contributions in money and goods by patriotic Japanese to the Imperial Army and Navy have already reached enormous figures, totalling ¥846,000,000 alone in monetary donations since the commencement of the China Affair down to the present. As disclosed at the recent session of the Lower House Budget Committee session of the Imperial Diet, the following figures were obtained:

Army.

The number of donations of money and goods received by the Army since the outbreak of the China Affair up to the end of December last year:

National defense funds ..	Over	668,000
National defense goods ..	„	260,000
Military relief funds	„	1,438,000
Military relief goods	„	696,000
Encouragement funds for technical advance in technique and science .	„	48,000

The amounts of money received:

National defense funds	..	¥340,580,000
Military relief funds ..	..	¥115,640,000
Encouragement funds for technical progress in technique and sciences	..	¥ 13,520,000
Total	..	¥469,740,000

Included in the above are the monetary contributions sent by the soldiers at the front.

In addition to the foregoing automobiles, steel helmets, parachutes, material for gas masks and other medical goods, Japanese swords, guns, blankets, army horses and dogs have also been contributed.

Navy.

Funds received by the Navy since the beginning of the China Affair up to December 31, 1942:

National defense funds ..	¥281,235,567
Military relief funds	¥ 79,663,274
Encouragement funds for technical progress in technique and sciences .	¥ 15,881,692
Total .....Over	¥376,700,000
The total number of military relief goods .	33,157,893

The number of planes constructed from the donations totals 1,871. Planes contributed by the Chinese, Manchoukuoan, and the Japanese residents in China are included in this number. Aside from the planes, the number of tanks, cannons, machine guns, wireless apparatuses, plane detectors, steel helmets and other arms total 4,409.

The warship fund movement which was launched on November of 1942 has resulted in donations amounting to ¥184,24,809, which has been used for the construction of three defense ships.

U.S. Mediation Offer Rejected by Soviets

The United States State Department announced on January 26 that the Soviet Government had formally rejected the proposal of the United States to mediate in the Soviet-Polish frontier controversy.

As the aftermath of this blunt refusal by the Moscow Government, various foreign political sources feel that a change in the diplomatic policies of the United States and Britain toward the Soviet Union is considered as imminent.

These circles stated that Moscow's rejection of American mediation of the Soviet-Polish dispute seemed to put the last period to the issue which has been the source of so many conflicts between the Soviets and the Anglo-Americans.

It has now become evident that the Soviet Union does not recognize the necessity of negotiating with the United States and Britain about the future frontier and status of her neighboring small States and that she will manage such problems herself.

The Dag Posten of Stockholm declared that the Soviet Union, through her new action, intends to break down the Anglo-American prestige among the small nations of Europe, prestige which can only be kept through the establishment of the second front.

The Swedish Communist organ, Nydag, writes that as long as Moscow does not recognize the exiled Polish Government at London, this refusal of the American offer is only natural.

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January 31st, 1944.
SASEHO PRIZE COURT.

Case Number	Type of vessel	Name of vessel	Nationality	Owners	Captain
No. 668	Yacht	Red Wing	British	Shanghai (British) H. N. Neun	Unknown
No. 669	„	Venice	„	„ („) N. A. White	„
No. 670	„	Polaris	„	„ („) O. P. Terrell	
No. 671	„	Unknown	„	Unknown	
No. 672	„	„	„	„	
No. 673	„	„	„	„	
No. 674	Housebont	„	„	„	
No. 675	„	Merlin	„	Shanghai (British) J. A. Hunter	„

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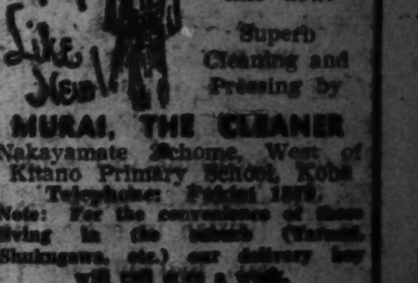

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TOKYO, MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1944

Unpleasant Coincidence

Before the outbreak of the current world-wide hostilities, the Americans were told on more than one occasion, particularly by British writers, that as travelers they were the world's most unpopular, that they were tolerated by the peoples of foreign lands only because of their lavishness in spending money. There were some Americans, of course, who were welcomed for what they were, but other Americans were distinguished only for their total lack of understanding about foreign customs, manners, way of life and languages.

Today, there are more Americans abroad than ever before, ninety-nine per cent of them in uniforms, but they appear to be even less popular than they were in pre-war days. To the peoples of those lands who have been unfortunate enough to have had the Americans arrive as more or less uninvited "guests," the appearance of the Yankees has without exception meant trouble, annoyance and, in some instances, sheer tragedy. Even where the American soldiers, sailors and marines have been individually acceptable in themselves, their presence has brought grief, because of the stupidity and callousness of some of the authorities in charge of the armed forces.

The British complain openly over the way the American military authorities corner the market on secondary necessities and what few luxuries there are left. British vernaculars voice cold disapproval over the "inconsiderateness of the Americans in forgetting that this is a rationed country." The British Tommy resents the higher pay given to the American soldiers, resents the fact that the American doughboy has the means with which to entertain the English girl while the local youth must count his shillings.

The Australian complaint is similar to that of the British, with slight alterations. One prominent Australian woman has voiced bitter indignation over the attitude of some of the American soldiers toward Australian women, vociferously demanding that steps be taken to protect Australian girls who have been abandoned by faithless American soldiers. The cry of "unwed mothers" has been raised, and the trail of human tragedy lengthens as the war goes on.

But these things pale into insignificance when compared to the others who have been "visited" by the Americans. From French North Africa has come the report that "the high cost of living, scarcity of necessities and increasing labor costs are all due to the presence of the Americans." A terrible food shortage has been caused in that region, the report adds, because the Americans bought up all the supplies in order to take them to the operational areas. In Southern Italy and on the island of Sicily, Reuters has disclosed, the situation is even worse, with the people facing starvation despite the assurances given to them previously by the American authorities that the United States would feed the Italian people if they should lay down their arms. Foodstuffs have undoubtedly been sent to Italy from America, but they are for the American troops, not for the Italians. Those Italians who capitulated in the belief that all would be sweetness and light after the Americans came have been bitterly disillusioned. They have seen their lands denuded of crops by the incoming horde, their necessities going to the highest bidder: the American forces. For their momentary delusion, misery and death have become their lot.

And in India, the appearance of the worst famine in modern world history coincided with the arrival of the unwanted American troops. Today, when thousands of Indians are dying weekly for the lack of a few grains of rice, when millions of others face death from sweeping epidemics directly caused by the disappearance of the necessities of human life, the American troops in India are emulating the British in eating heartily and living luxuriously, marking time while they wait for action to keep India under perpetual Anglo-Saxon oppression.

Wherever the Americans have gone, tragedy has followed. The coincidence is remarkable, but highly unpleasant for those who must suffer from the gangrene poison of misery. No nation, no race has enjoyed greater freedom or independence because of American participation in war. The publicized aims of America in fighting this war—liberty, freedom, a better life—none of these things have been accomplished by the entrance of American troops. On the other hand, the Americans were swept out of the Philippines, and independence was born there. The British were blasted out of Burma, and freedom was established there. Anglo-American influence was eradicated in China, and China regained complete sovereignty. Here, too, is a remarkable coincidence, but a coincidence that is pleasant to contemplate because there is hope, life and progress in its implications.

Neither of these coincidences, however, can be ignored by a world hopeful of better things to come. The world must know that words without action can bring no results; it must realize that professed ideals have a meaning only when they are backed by solid accomplishments—the kind of accomplishments attained by Greater East Asia. The world must make a choice, and the choice is clear. Even the American people, when confronted with the facts, must realize that the American war efforts have brought no good and much ill, that their self-appointed mission of deliverance has been nullified and betrayed by the incompetence and selfish ambitions of their own leaders, that they themselves are a better people, a more useful people and a happier people when they remain contentedly at home within the rich, broad borders of their own homeland.

The Plum Tree

It is good to see two or three plum trees in an old temple yard, and still better if the moon is shining. One year in the month of February, I made a trip to Yumoto from Odawara and visited the Soun Temple. The sun had just sunk behind the Hakone range and a solitary crow flew across the sky, while the mountains were about to be covered by the dark evening shadow. No one was in the temple compound: only a few plum trees covered with blossoms white as snow were standing there in the twilight.

Strolling on for some time and looking up at the sky, I saw the evening moon limpid as water appearing over the old belfry.—From Tokutomi Roka's "Nature and Man."

A Solitary Tree

The fine, light snow had at last ceased to fall, and the sun had emerged from the clouds, but the cold was piercing, and the cutting north wind still blew.

The sun had just set and the sky was lighted up with glorious red. In the middle of a white field towered a solitary giant, a leafless keyaki tree, looking as proud and hardy as an old general. From its gnarled and knotted branches a network of bare, slender twigs spread themselves against the purple sky, conveying to me a feeling of shuddering cold. To add to the dreary chilliness of the scene the moon hung above the tree, frozen to the sky and pale as if suffering from the inclement weather.—From Tokutomi Roka's "Nature and Man."

A Year Ago Today

January 31, 1943

Japanese submarines shelled enemy military establishments on, and warships off, Canton Island in the Phoenix group.

* * *

British wartime economy, gravely imperilled as it is by a fast dwindling tonnage of the country's shipping, is facing an equally serious hazard in the form of labor shortage, now growing more acute in Britain's fourth year of the war. As a result, the British power of economic resistance is in extremely straitened conditions and threatened with collapse.

* * *

Reflecting the increasing unrest and disorder in the British possessions in South Africa, repeated attempts of sabotage against the British authorities have culminated in a terrific explosion which took place in a machinery plant in the vicinity of Johannesburg. Telephone lines between Johannesburg and Pretoria have been broken and the power lines from the Victoria Fall Electric Power Plant dynamited.

* * *

Edward Flynn who was selected as the new Minister to Australia by President Franklin Roosevelt, notified the President that he would refuse the appointment in view of the strong opposition to his appointment in the Senate. As he thought the execution of the war was most important, he asked for the withdrawal of the bill for his appointment.

* * *

The Australian Government heads have recently been repeatedly expounding the grave crisis now confronting Australia and incessantly requesting the anti-Axis nations to take positive steps in aiding Australia, and Foreign Minister Herbert Evatt of the distressed Government again reiterated the requisition of amelioration to the United States in a radio broadcast today.

* * *

Admitting renewed activities of Japanese Forces in the Southwest Pacific, the Australian War Minister, Francis M. Forde, warned the nation to maintain its vigilance. He stated that owing to recent activities of the Japanese Forces in the Soutwest Pacific, Australia has been exposed to great menace.

The Odyssey of Jose P. Laurel

P.I. President Possesses a Trait Rare in These Days of Storm and Stress—Courage of Opinion

By J. COLLAS
(From the Philippine Review)

Part I

Tanauan is a comparatively small, cozy, insignificant town in Batangas. It is nestled under the deep morning shadow of the famous Makiling mountain which overlooks the romantic Taal lake and its picturesque volcano. Quiet, friendly, and unassuming are its people, but when ruffled or roused to anger they are as violent as the neighboring volcano—they resort to their trusty balisong.

For all its smallness and commercial insignificance, however, Tanauan has given birth to two potent and puissant figures in Philippine history, men whose fame has transcended their country's confines, and has raised Tanauan to a place of singular eminence. Of that fact none than the people of Tanauan are more keenly aware and more justly proud.

The first man the town projected into national prominence was the "Sublime Paralytic," Apolinario Mabini. For his massive intellect and the leading part he played, local historians refer to him as the "brains" of the Philippine Revolution. Despite his chronic illness, he succeeded in infusing life and vigor into the Aguinaldo government and into the first and only constitution so far drafted by Filipinos with neither the help nor the "benefit" of outside influence or pressure. He was endowed with a will-power that bordered on the obstinate, and easily became the dominating force in the Aguinaldo cabinet. He was the "Bismarck" of the shortlived Philippine Republic.

Genial, Versatile Laurel

To the nation Tanauan has presented her second famous son in the person of the fifty-two-year-old, genial, and versatile Jose Paciano Laurel. Fate has spared his life no less than nine times since he was nine, undoubtedly for some inscrutable design, some lofty purpose, the nature of which has not yet been fully revealed. Surely, there must be a divinity that shapes our ends for reasons of its own, "rough-hew them how we may."

Seemingly intelligent and practical people have sometimes a hasty and unsympathetic, if not hostile, manner of judging the young. In their attempt to create an impression, they pretend that they are dowered with the power of divination. Occasionally they look appraisingly at a boy and immediately predict what he will be. In reality the future of each youngster stretches dark, limitless, uncertain, and challenging, as rich in possibilities as it is full of disappointments and heart-rending tragedies. A boy can become anything in after years—great or small, a coward or a hero. He may blossom out into a broad-visioned statesman, a noted scientist, a renowned philosopher, or a notorious criminal. Only time, tide and fortune can tell what he actually will be. Circumstances may mould him or, if he happens to be endowed with an iron will, he may mould them to suit his fancy. Nobody can tell what the morrow will bring. But all that apparently does not deter the "wise" men from prophesying.

Consider the case of Leo Tolstoy. Not a few of those who had known him as a lad had regarded him as a dismal failure, an unmitigated scoundrel. In youth he had led "a wild and vicious life," a life of dissipation. He admitted that he was a sinner par excellence, although, perhaps, he exaggerated or used the word in the way Nietzsche's Superman understood it. So thick was his skull, his teachers had believed, that they had despaired of ever pounding any sense into it. Confidently they had predicted that he would be a moral and physical derelict.

Time proved them wrong. Deliverance came to him in the form of self-study, self-analysis, and self-criticism. After that he fought resolutely against whatever was small and bad in him, and before long he rose to such a gigantic stature, that his critics were flabbergasted. In fact, in less than three decades after his teachers had pronounced him hopeless and worthless, he had enriched the world's literature with two masterpieces, novels that will endure possibly to the end of recorded time. A confessed sinner, he saw light, followed the teaching of Christ, and Russia arose to acclaim him as her master, her most saintly figure and influence.

Suggests Tolstoy's Youth

Suggestive, if not reminiscent, of Tolstoy's youth in more ways than one was Laurel's boyhood. It faced many a conflict—the clash between the demands of an irrepressible, unreflecting life and the claims of reason, of one's better nature. His teachers assured him that he was good—good-for-nothing. They told him in a tone of reproach that he was a decided liability to his family, his town and his people. Today, the three vie in honoring him. One of his mentors even wagered that the desultory and rebellious student would never finish the primary school. With this teacher most of the townfolk seem to have agreed. In their critical eyes, "Pepe" as he was then called, was at best a Francois Villon in the making without the poetic gift of his prototype. Even his loving mother thought little of him. He was her headache, her constant source of worry and trouble. But what can a healthy and vigorous lad do when the tidal waves of passion flow in the veins, and romance surges and sings seductively in the heart? Anyway, did not the "Sweet Swan of Avon" affirm that the best men are "moulded out of faults, and for the most, become much more the better?"

Foreign observers do not concede that tenacity of will is one of the shining qualtiies of the Filipino people. Where the vast majority of them shine, they insist, is not in the firmness of their convictions, but in the flexibility of their minds: not in the strength of their character, but in the amiability of their manners. Partly accepting this criticism, the late Dr. Rafael Palma, one-time president of the University of the Philippines, attributed this apparent lack of will power to slave-mentality which, he wrote, the combined force and influence of the Spanish Throne and the Church had ingeniously fostered among the docile and the credulous. "Many Filipinos," stated Dr. Palma with a distinct and depressing note of sadness verging on despair, "still possess a servile and pusillanimous character." They are still plagued and plastered not only with the ills to which flesh is heir, but with "all those defects that a reign of oppression inevitably produces." Long before Palma, the country's most ardent and impassioned patriot, Dr. Jose Rizal, had given voice to the same sentiment. Boldly he had exposed the shortcomings of his people and as boldly he had worked zealously and unsparingly for their regeneration. With flaming words he had aroused them from their lethargy, which had been superinduced by what Marx had denounced elsewhere as the people's opium. He had pointed out to them the way to their salvation, their mental emancipation, and pleaded with them to subordinate everything, faith included, to the mighty and unfailing solvent of reason.

There were then as there are increasingly at present a good number of brilliant exceptions. Among today's outstanding exceptions is President Laurel who apparently has raised the torch from Palma's failing hand. He possesses to a marked degree what is suprisingly rare in these days of storm and stress when man's soul is sorely tried in the furnace of suffering: the courage of his opinion. More than courage, he has firmness—the firmness of a molave.

(To Be Continued)

Contemporary JAPANESE POEMS

By ASATARO MIYAMORI

Gyofu Soma (1883-)

A foremost poet who has published numerous books on Japanese literature and edits a poetry magazine.

The Oleander

Hei goshini Kyochikuto Hana
 sakite
Kasokeki waga ya Hitome hikurashi.
 The oleander having bloomed
  Over the wall these days.
 My humble hut
  Seems to attract the public gaze.

Kiyobumi Tamai

An undergraduate of the Kokugaku-in University and regular contributor to the magazine "Studies in Short Poems."

Life and Death

Iki shini wa Kataru bekarazu
 Okimi no
Make no mani mani Ima zo ide-yuku.
 I should not talk
  Of life and death, no, ne'er;
 I am now going to the front
  At the command of th' Emperor.

Mizuho Ota (1876-)

The editor of a poetry magazine, "The Sound of the Tide."

Staggering American Defeats
Off Bougainville Island

Aware Roose Ono ga hanachishi
 Hanachi-bi no
Gokwa no umi ni Kurushimi
 modayu.

Roosevelt

Oh, wretched fellow Roosevelt!
 The arch-rogue who has set the
 world afire
He is now agonizing himself in
 The seething sea of hellish fire.

A MONTH IN JAPAN

No Signs of War Weariness Seen Throughout Nation

By JOSE P. BAUTISTA
Editor of The Tribune, Manila

I

What are my impressions of wartime Japan?

This is the question put up to me several times after landing in Tokyo on November 7 last, to attend the first General Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Newspapers, and it is the same question friends in Manila have been asking me since our return.

Wartime Japan is determined to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion.

People of wartime Japan are not a bit war-weary. They carry on their daily routine as if there were no war, and perhaps they work harder.

People of Japan are not starving. They have sufficient food-stuffs but it is just like them not to waste anything.

Farms and gardens extending as far as the eye can see are under cultivation.

Universities and colleges and schools are open. Enrolment is lower in several instances because of young men who either volunteer for service or are called to the colors.

And lastly, Japan's war industries are in full swing, turning out planes, ships, tanks and other implements necessary in modern warfare.

The above is a poor summary of my impressions of Japan after a month's stay there.

Delegates from Japan, China, Manchoukuo, Thailand, Burma, the Philippines, Hongkong, Borneo, Malai, Java, Celebes, Ceram and Sumatra on November 19 last, approved a declaration which closed as follows:

"We, who stand in the vanguard of ideological warfare by virtue of our profession, do hereby resolve to devote ourselves to the great mission of developing Asia and establishing world peace by smashing Anglo-American trickery and intrigues through mutual collaboration and wholehearted endeavor among ourselves."

Plants Inspected

All these delegates, Japanese included, were privileged to see and inspect Army and Navy schools and plants engaged in war industries. For the first time they came to realize the might of the Empire that they read about in newspapers. For the first time they came in contact with war heroes and heroes in the making and heroes on the home front. What we have seen has impressed us deeply and convinced us of the determination of the Japanese people to defeat the enemy.

Every one has read about America's lack of underlying principles to fight for. This is not true in the case of Japan. Children in the grade schools can tell you why Japan is engaged in the War of Greater East Asia. They can tell you why everybody puts his shoulder to the wheel to make his country strong and invincible.

This is the reason, among others perhaps, why young men called to the colors, with the flag of the Rising Sun slung across their shoulders celebrate in town plazas and railway stations. The flag is usually inscribed with the names of friends. I saw the same thing in the editorial rooms of the Mainichi when a member of the sports department, a famous mountain climber, was called to the colors. Every one in the office congratulated him. In Japan, being called to the colors is a source not of grief but of immense joy.

What impressed the press delegates was the sight that greeted them in an airplane factory in Aichi Prefecture and in the dock yards of Hyogo Prefecture. The heavy industries plant in Aichi Prefecture covers several hectares of land. Powerful airplanes and seapanes for the Army and Navy and their parts were all shown to us. Is Japan lacking in air power? Not according to what we saw in that one plant. And there are several plants in other cities, run by other large companies.

An aeronautical engineer who finished his studies abroad and is employed in the plant acted as one of the guides. He told us that he came to Japan before the war and joined the firm. It was then that he had to revamp his knowledge of Japanese advance in aeronautics, as he acquired it abroad. What he saw amazed him as much as the magnitude of the work amazed us.

(To Be Continued)

Shio-Ko Kitami (1895-)

A regular contributor to the famous poetry magazine "Tama," she has published a collection of her poems.

An Airman's Mother

Kokuhei wo Ko ni motsu haha no
 Tomoshisa ya
Aki no kumo takaku Hikareru
 mitsutsu.
 Gazing up at an autumn cloud
  Shining high in the sun,
 I envy a woman who has
  An airman for her son.

Dr. Sun Yat-Sen's Ideals

Chiang Is Purposely Opposing Doctrine and Leading Chungking Into a Crisis

By TSUNEO YONEYAMA
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

Part II

Following the establishment of the National Government of China, that nation was often on the verge of a crisis. The revolution for the creation of nationalist China was called Revolution No. 1; the overthrow of Yuan Shih-kai by the nationalist party in the second year was called Revolution No. 2; and the revolution in the fifth year against Yuan's imperialism was called Revolution No. 3. By this you can realize the number of Chinese revolutions and also how often that country was faced with crises. The most serious one arose when Yuan Shih-kai planned an imperialistic system, which was broken with his death. However, if that spirited old man of 58 had been surrounded with more favorable circumstances he would not have fallen from power so quickly. It can perhaps be called fate that he was surrounded by unfavorable circumstances and forced down by anti-Yuan pressure. At this juncture when Nationalist China was about to fall or rather was already tottering she was barely saved with much difficulty.

Rights Restored to China

On January 9 of last year Japan declared the retrocession of her concessions and the relinquishment of her extraterritoriality rights. Seizing this opportunity the Chinese nationalist revolution has gone into full swing. Japanese aid to the Chinese nationalist revolution is by no means something of recent occurrence. It began ever since the Peking Customs Conference which followed the Washington Conference. In other words, Japan at that time guided and helped China regain her authority over the customs. To begin with, this was the first step toward the restoration of the rights of nationalist China. On December 22, 1938 Prime Minister Konoye informed China that preparations were already under way for the return of concessions and the relinquishment of extraterritoriality rights. This clearly reveals the trend of Japanese policy toward China during that period. Moreover, the recent return of the concessions and the relinquishment of extraterritoriality rights is acknowledged as translating Prince Konoye's declaration into action. In a word, Japan's friendly efforts for the accomplishment of the Chinese Nationalist revolution have been consistently and continuously carried on ever since the Customs Conference.

China's maritime system was established by British aid while her postal system owes its existence in no small measure to the French. However, looking at everything from a broad point of view, it is easy to see that the birth of Nationalist China herself is due to Japanese assistance. The Chinese must remember this fact. It seems that Dr. Sun constantly bore this in mind, for he did not at any time ignore Sino-Japanese relations.

The same is true, I think, of President Wang Ching-wei. Following the desire of Dr. Sun he is thinking of both the success of the revolution and of collaboration between China and Japan. He constantly considers Sino-Japanese relations simultaneously with the success of the revolution in concert with Japan. President Wang, upholding the peaceful restoration of his nation, is collaborating with Japan, while, on the other hand, Chiang Kai-shek is fighting Japan with his principle of war.

President Wang Sincere

President Wang's method of keeping peace with Japan is not, I think, as a group of people claim, a clever move necessitated owing to the fact that he knows full well China could not win in a war against Japan. It must not be so. If such is the case, we cannot but conjecture what she would attempt the day she obtained adequate strength. It would indeed be irrational for China to fight Japan after having regained her authority with Japanese assistance, after seeking the success of her revolution, after having received financial and political aid plus the strengthening of her nation through Japanese military supplies, and above all, following the consolidation of China's national unity and strength. However, I believe Mr. Wang's peaceful revival of his country is not an act of temporary convenience nor benefit. It is a revolution whose ties with Japan have been carefully considered and planned for its successful conclusion.

Contrary to Dr. Sun's will Chiang Kai-shek completely disregards Japan's close ties with China's revolution and is attempting its realization by waging war against her. To him Japan's downfall signifies its success. The primary requisite of the revolution so far as Chiang is concerned is the utter ousting of Japan from China. Moreover, at the last 11th plenary session held in Chungking Chiang demanded the restoration of Manchuria.

Secondly, Chiang Kai-shek is up in arms against Japan, who is fighting in order to wipe out Communism from China. I doubt if it is necessary to reiterate here that Communism cannot and must not be permitted to set foot into East Asia. It was not long ago that Chiang, himself, backing the restoration of his country through anti-Communism, exerted all his efforts toward its subjugation. Therefore, it is strange that Chiang Kai-shek is up in arms together with the Communists against the anti-Communistic forces of Japan and the troops of the Nanking Government. As the Sian Incident had similar affinity I sometimes wonder if Chiang Kai-shek is not shamed by his conscience when thinking about it, for he is aiding in the Communist invasion of East Asia. He is purposely going against and leading his mother-country into a crisis

Is War of Liberation

Thirdly, he, together with Britain and the United States, is fighting against Japan. The War of Greater East Asia is Asia's war of liberation. Many facts testify to this so there is no need of explanations. This truly is in accordance with Dr. Sun's Greater East Asia doctrine, Asia for the Asiatics. At present such countries as China, Japan, and Burma are fighting for the liberation of Greater East Asia, but, in spite of this, Chiang is up in arms against these nations. This individual reasoning of Chiang is something we cannot understand. And we need not repeat that he is a disciple of Dr. Sun as well as an Asian. He, who is such, is going against Asia contrary to Dr. Sun's desire.

Moreover, it is needless to state that Britain with other European nations transgressed upon China for a hundred years. But, finally, Japan has succeeded in driving out those nations from Asia. However, they have not learned a lesson, and are planning a gigantic counter-offensive in an attempt to regain the power they have lost in China. And Chiang, who claims to be a Chinese, is aiding in this task. This, too, we cannot understand.

Chiang is opposing Japan, opposing Dr. Sun, opposing China, and, above all, is opposing Asia. And the most important thing of all is that he is probably moving counter to his own will.

The China Affair has gone far beyond a mere incident. Just as the Lukowkiao incident was magnified into the China Affair, the latter, both in name and reality, has expanded into the War of Greater East Asia. However, we must be careful to note that it has been clearly described all along as the War of Greater East Asia. It is a war for the liberation of all Asiatic races. The China Affair was between China and Japan but the War of Greater East Asia is between Asia and the Anglo-Americans. In other words, it is a war against Britain and America in which China and Japan, who are both of the same Asiatic race and have their respective countries in Asia, are united as one against a common enemy. We as well as the Chinese must view everything in a broader sense than just the China Affair. If that can be done, then, it will be in full accordance with what Dr. Sun had in mind.

(End)

Fruits of Wisdom

A woman has this quality in common with the angels, that those who suffer belong to her.—Balzac.

* * *

Girls we love for what they are; young men for what they promise to be.—Goethe.

* * *

There is a devil in every berry of the grape.—Koran.

* * *

The useful and the beautiful are never separated.—Periander.

* * *

The mind is never right but when it is at peace within itself; the soul is in heaven even while it is in the flesh, if it be purged of its natural corruptions, and taken up with divine thoughts and contemplations. —Seneca.

* * *

There are few persons of greater worth than their reputation; but how many are there whose worth is far short of their reputation!—Stanislaus.

* * *

The proverbial wisdom of the populace in the street, on the roads, and in the markets, instructs the ear of him who studies man more fully than a thousand rules ostentatiously displayed—Lavate.

* * *

Be hated and blamed by the mean rather than be popular with them. Be censured and rectified by the superior rather than be treated by them with too much indulgence.—Ts'ai-kent'an.

Surmount All Difficulties
Till the Foes Submit!

Nippon Times
Evening

Nippon Will Be the Cradle
Of a New Civilization

No. 16,111 TOKYO, MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1944 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

Press Comments

Monday, January 31
YOMIURI-HOCHI—A Big Gamble
MAINICHI—Efficiency in Wartime

A Big Gamble

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The enemy is saying that as soon as the war in Europe is settled, he will direct his full strength to the Pacific; that regardless of whether a second front will be formed in Europe or not, the general counter-offensive in the Pacific will be carried out before long; that preparations for a drive against Tokyo are being pushed on speedily, and the like, revealing that the enemy's propaganda threats have taken on a quicker rhythm. At present the war situation in the Southern Pacific is indeed showing an aspect quite befitting the year of decisive warfare. The enemy's general counter-offensive is near, but we are prepared to repulse it.

But after all, this general counter-offensive which the enemy is shouting about—what is it like? Concerning this question, there may be various opinions held by the experts, but among laymen it may be vaguely imagined that this will be something conspicuously different from the enemy's counter-offensives which are at present being conducted repeatedly in the Southern Pacific. Some people opine that it will be something like a reckless and heedless dash carried out with the full war strength being scraped together for one decisive clash which will determine the outcome of the war; in other words something like a big gamble for all or nothing. Such beliefs may have been influenced by the reports to the effect that (1) in Europe, Germany would rather have reason to welcome the formation of a second front by the enemy; and that (2) the impression is given as though America's fighting efforts were already about to crumble.

The reason why Germany would welcome the development of a second front is because on this opportunity Germany might smash the capital strength of America and Britain and strike at the base for the enemy's invasion of Europe. That is to say, there may be an opportunity for Germany to switch from the defensive to the offensive. And if things are viewed from the actual theater of war in Europe, there is a possibility that America and Britain might throw all their capital strength into the second front. Thus, apart from the Eastern Front, it would be possible to deal to America and Britain a blow serious enough to decide the outcome of the war. However, the theater of war in the Pacific greatly differs from that. Here, the enemy is in no position to get hold of a strategic base which would enable him to strike right at our mainland by concentrating his capital strength. Therefore, even though the enemy might wish to carry out one bold and adventurous stroke by staking all his strength in it, he would find no occasion to do so.

What the enemy's general counter-offensive is aiming at is in substance something like the following: to strengthen the island-to-island strategy which is now being observed in the Southern Pacific and thereby to set fire to the periphery of Japan's defense positions; to fan this fire by raids on the Japanese mainland, and, gradually, to blend this fire into one big flame. Thus, we must make all efforts to crush the enemy in all the present battles of defense at Rabaul, in the Marshalls, etc., as though they were part of the general counter-offensive.

Efficiency in Wartime

MAINICHI—When the Budget Committee meeting of the House of Representatives passed the Budget bills, six hopes were expressed toward the Government.

The contents of these six items can be summarized into the two points, in the main, of the question of living and the uplifting of efficiency in wartime. The livelihood issue relates to foodstuffs, commodity prices and distribution of necessities, while the issue of uplifting the wartime efficiency concerns labor mobilization, efficacious utilization of materials and capital, transportation and etc.

After having unreservedly entrusted to the High Military Command the matter of campaigning, it is just and proper for us to consider that there are nothing more important than the foregoing matters to be taken up for the consideration of the Government and the Diet, because any improvement of these items in any degree would immediately contribute to the increase of our fighting power. The war situation is in such a stage that it would admit of no repose. The stronger the enemy's offensive grows, the greater must become our nation's fighting morale. And the

(Continued on Col. 3 Page 2)

ビルマ・フィリピン共和國
獨立祝典曲贈呈大演奏會

STIRRING MUSIC, the works of Japan's foremost composers filled the large hall at Hibiya yesterday, as the 100,000,000 people of the Japanese Empire extended their congratulations to the nations of Burma and the Philippines on their newly-acquired independence.

BERLIN EMBASSY HIT; OSHIMA, STAFF SAFE

61 Raiders Destroyed; London Blasted in German Retaliation

Domei

ZURICH, January 30.—The Japanese Embassy at Berlin was partly demolished in an air raid by British air units last evening. The office of the Military Attache was destroyed by fire but Ambassador Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima as well as all the staff of the Embassy are safe, according to reports reaching here.

61 Raiders Claimed

Special

LISBON, January 30.—Over Western Europe, the German defense forces, yesterday, shot down 61 Anglo-American planes, mostly four-engined bombers, as they carried out another terror-raid on Frankfort on Main as well as several other "nuisance sweeps" over other German points.

The enemy raid on Frankfort was featured by the dropping of numerous "block-busters," high explosives and incendiaries, especially in the inner sections of the city which resulted in the destruction of several irreplaceable cultural monuments as well as causing many non-combatant casualties.

In retaliation, strong Luftwaffe units swept over London late yesterday evening. Heavy explosions and large fires were reported to have been observed in the city area.

Meanwhile, the headquarters of the American air force in Europe announced, "A very large force of heavy bombers of the U.S. strategic air force in Europe, escorted by long-range fighters" attacked Brunswick in Germany.

Brunswick is an important industrial center, 110 miles west of Berlin with rail lines linking the capital with Holland, Belgium and West Germany.

The American bombers were claimed to have directed their attacks on an aircraft plant although this has not yet been confirmed.

London Again Attacked

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 30.—The British Air Ministry announced today that German air forces bombed London again last night, according to London reports.

Heavy Losses Admitted

Special

LISBON, January 30.—Heavy damages and casualties were admitted in a London dispatch, today, which revealed that a formation of German bombers, last evening, attacked East Anglia and Southeast England including the London area.

Soviet Council Meets

The Soviet Supreme Council convened for its 1944 session on the night of January 28, according to a special dispatch dated January 29 to the Mainichi from Moscow via Stockholm.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

January 30

Northwest of Kirovograd, southwest of Cherkassy and in the areas east and southeast of Belaya-Tserkov our troops are engaged in a heavy defensive struggle with strong enemy infantry and tank formations. Although the Soviets succeeded in breaking through at some sectors, their attacks on the remaining front were frustrated with heavy losses. In the course of our counter-attacks, south of Pogrebizhche, strong enemy forces were encircled. Repeated relief attacks and break-out attempts having been repelled, they are now faced by annihilation.

In the course of other assaults by our tank formations west of Polonnoye, several localities were recaptured. Here too, enemy suffered heavy losses. In fighting at the head of his division, Major-General Schulz who, few days ago was invested by the Fuehrer with highest decoration for bravery, died a hero's death. In him the army loses one of its best officers and the tank arm loses an exemplary commander.

In the area west of Novograd-Volynsk, activity revived again. All Soviet thrusts were repelled. Between Pripet and Beresina all Soviet attempts to extend the dent resulting from the last few days of fighing were frustrated.

North of Nevel, local enemy attacks broke down. The Bend jutting out near Novo Ssokolniki was withdrawn to a prepared position. Between Lake Ilmen and the Gulf of Finland, our troops at several places repulsed strong enemy attacks. Heavy fighting is in progress with Soviets thrusting further west and southward.

On the South Italian front in the sector of Minturno, Castelforte and northwest of San Elia, the enemy after heavy artillery preparation again attacked on a wide front. In a heavy dingdong fight Monte Juga was lost but was recaptured by our troops after bitter hand-to-hand fighting. On other front sectors the enemy was repelled in embittered engagements with heavy casualties.

At the Nettuno bridgehead, the enemy, yesterday, also temporized and attacked unsuccessfully with a battalion at one place only. Our successful shock troop attacks resulted in prisoners being taken.

The Luftwaffe, on January 29, again attacked the enemy ships off Nettuno and sank one destroyer and two freighters totalling 14,000 tons. Four more freighters aggregating 28,000 tons and one landing vessel were damaged. Since January 22 the Luftwaffe has thus, in attacking the enemy landing fleet, sunk five destroyers, five freighters of 27,000 tons as well as seven landing boats of 14,000 tons. Three cruisers, six destroyers, 41 freighters of 201,000 tons as well as 19 landing boats were damaged. Destruction of a part of these vessels can be reckoned with.

Escort vessels of a German convoy in English Channel repelled several unsuccessful attacks by British motor-boats, setting one of the enemy craft on fire.

MUSICALE FELICITATES BURMA, P.I. FREEDOM

Thein Maung, Miyazaki, Honor Guests at Grand Concert at Hibiya Hall

In felicitation of the attainment of independence by Burma and the Philippines, a musical concert was held on Sunday from 6:30 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall under the auspices of the Overseas Activities Committee of the Nippon Music Association, with the cooperation of the Board of Information and the Broadcasting Corporation of Nippon.

Guests of honor were Dr. Thein Maung, Burmese Ambassador to Tokyo, and his suite, Katsutaro Miyazaki, representing the Philippines, and the students of the two countries who are studying in Tokyo.

The program began with all taking part in the National Ceremony, after which the following opening address was made by Viscount Takatoshi Kyogoku, President of the Overseas Activities Committee of the Nippon Music Association:

Independence Felicitated

"With the attainment of independence by Burma and the Republic of the Philippines, the further strengthening of the international unity of Greater East Asia calls for sincere rejoicing on the part of the 100,000,000 nationals of Japan.

"In order that this joy of the people of Japan may be adequately expressed in terms of lofty and sublime music, those connected with the field of music in Japan had commissioned the foremost composers of our country to produce musical works, felicitating the attainment of independence, in both songs and symphonic pieces.

"Then compositions have seen completion, and we are this evening holding this grand musical concert for presentation of the felicitation music.

"It is quite needless to mention that our object in presenting the concert today is to felicitiate the

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King Admits Tough Fight Awaits Yanks in Pacific

Special

LISBON, January 30.—Admiral Joseph E. King, United States Chief of Naval Operations, in a war bond drive broadcast today, added another warning against the wishful thinking of the American people when he declared that the war in the Pacific will become progressively harder as the Anglo American forces move against the territory occupied by the Japanese Forces and drive closer to Japan.

"We have started the uphill march," King declared, "and as we progress, the enemy's line of communications will be shortened and the thoroughness of his preparations for defense will improve, thus increasing the difficulty of our attaining victory.

"There can be little wonder that the fighting men look with somewhat credulous eyes upon those citizens at home who think the war is almost won."

NIPPON UNITS ACTIVE IN INDO-BURMA AREA; ANTI-AXIS FORCE HIT

Rabazil and Fort White Areas, Scenes of Push By Imperial Forces

Domei

LISBON, January 29.—In the war communique issued today, the anti-Axis Headquarters in Southeastern Asia announced that Japanese Forces attacked anti-Axis positions in the Rabazil district on the Arakan front, northwestern Burma, according to New Delhi reports.

Fort White Area Attacked

Domei

LISBON, January 29.—In yesterday's communique issued by the anti-Axis Headquarters in Southeastern Asia, it was announced that Japanese Forces attacked the anti-Axis positions in the area extending four miles southwest of Fort White, in northern Burma, according to New Delhi reports.

Chungking Press Disillusioned

Domei

LISBON, January 29.—With the closing of the Burma supply route, the Chungking regime had been placing their hopes on the opening of the much heralded offensive against Burma by the anti-Axis forces under the command of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten. However, the Ta Kung Pao, Chungking's organ, in its today's issue warned the people against holding any optimism respecting the Mountbatten offensive, admitting the great difficulty encountered by the anti-Axis forces, according to reports from Chungking. The Ta Kung Pao's article in substance follows:

"The Burma offensive of the anti-Axis forces will be a most difficult one and it will take a very long time before they can gain some results. Japanese Forces have been given ample time to prepare the defense of Burma. The establishment of fortresses by the Japanese have entirely stopped the advance of Mountbatten's troops. Furthermore, steep mountains and rapid streams that form the Burmese topography are aiding the defenders in many ways."

SPEAKER AQUINO FETES NIPPON ENVOY AT PARTY

Murata Praises Work Pursued by Filipinos

Domei

MANILA, January 30.—Shozo Murata, Japanese Ambassador to Manila, was the guest of honor at a banquet given by Benigno S. Aquino, Speaker of the Philippine National Assembly, and members of the National Assembly at the Malacanan Palace last night.

In a brief speech, Ambassador Murata praised the Assemblymen for the work accomplished in the course of the current session of the Assembly. He referred to the numerous bills passed which are designed to further strengthen the foundation of the new Government through the enforcement of far reaching economic and cultural programs.

On the other hand, Speaker Aquino paid high tribute to the efforts of the Japanese Ambassador in connection with the general rehabilitation of the country.

He also declared that the proclamation of the Republic of the Philippines is due in a great measure to Ambassador Murata's efforts toward complete harmonization of the Filipino and Japanese interests as well as toward the full comprehension by the Japanese Government of its one and unalterable desire that the Filipinos become free and independent.

Finland's Conditions Bared

Domei

BERLIN, January 29.—The Finnish House of Representatives was closed today, but President Risto Ryti, speaking before the House on the domestic and international situation of Finland declared:

"Despite the delicate war situation, the foreign relations of Finland have developed very satisfactorily. The Finnish battle front is now witnessing some action, and damage inflicted has amounted to considerable figures. Fortunately, however, it is not as great as in the past. Foreign trade is also running very smoothly, with Germany being the main customer.

Europe's Fate Rests on German Victory, States Hitler on Party Anniversary Day

Flays Enemy's Dastardly Plot In Inciting Smaller States; Sees Big Triumph for Reich

Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler

Special

BERLIN, January 30.—In a fiery speech to the nation, broadcast from his headquarters on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the assumption of power by the National Socialist Party, Chancellor Adolf Hitler sounded the urgent warning that the preservation of Europe depends solely on German victory in the current war.

The Fuehrer declared, "In the fifth year of the greatest war, the causes and meaning as well as the purpose of this world fight can no longer be unclear to anyone." He emphasized that "no matter how this war will end, Britain was definitely ceased to play a role on the continent."

Flays Foe's Propaganda

Bitterly flaying British propaganda, Chancellor Hitler pointed out to the Anglo-American attitude toward Poland, Finland and the Baltic States, as well as the entire southeast Europe, declaring "By their unscrupulous guarantees to help Poland, this State had once been incited into war against Germany. Under the hypocritical pretext that the other States must be protected against Germany, mutual assistance pacts were forced upon them and, today, under the same pretexts, all these States have been dropped and sacrificed."

The Fuehrer declared that since Germany, alone, stands as the bulwark against the menace of Communism, which had made Britain and the United States helpless to help others, "the problem can be solved exclusively by the people and the armed forces of National Socialist Germany and by the States allied with it." He added, "if Germany were not to be victorious, the fate of the north, central and south European States would be sealed within a few months. Western Europe would follow suit shortly thereafter. Ten years later the old continent would lose all its characteristics which have become so dear to us with their two and a half thousand years of old cultural and material development."

Continuing, Chancellor Hitler said that without the National Socialist revolution in Germany 11 years ago there would, today, be not a single force capable of combatting successfully the menace of Communism. He declared that "because National Socialism 11 years ago immediately began to put into practise its program, it had succeeded in building up the State, which not only is strong at home but also strong outwardly to fulfil that European mission which, in ancient times, Greece fulfilled against the Persians, and ancient Rome against the Punic peo-

(Continued on Col. 1 Page 2)

U.S. ARMY TIGHTENS PRESS CENSORSHIP

F.D.R. Seen Behind Move —Postwar Conscription Seen Certain for Yanks

Domei

LISBON, January 30.—Placing further restriction on the American press, the United States military authorities issued new censorship instructions for the [illegible], a dispatch from Washington [illegible].

According to a recent issue of the weekly magazine Time, the measure had been decided upon by President Roosevelt. The periodical is reported to have declared, "Never before has such far-reaching suppression of the freedom of speech been decided upon in any democratic country. From now on the military authorities alone determine what the American journalists may say and what not to say."

Continuing, Time said that the first measure based on the new restrictions consisted in suppressing any criticism of the proposed costly invasion of western Europe on the ground that that would only be of benefit to the enemy who could use it as propaganda material.

In conclusion, the periodical said that even English war news was being held up or deleted by American censorship.

Post-War Conscription

Special

LISBON, January 30.—The maintenance of the conscription system in the United States even after the war is now a certainty, the New York correspondent of the Evening Standard stated today, according to reports from London.

The correspondent based his report on the statements made in circles close to the White House, Congress and the United States armed forces.

The Chief of the United States General Staff, General George Marshall, Navy Secretary Frank Knox, War Secretary Henry Stimson and other leading personalities in all branches of the United States armed services are unanimously advocating the necessity of maintaining a conscription system in the post-war period, the correspondent declared, adding that all males of 18 years of age will be drafted for a period of one year, and after this period of training will be turned over to the reserve forces to be called up for a fortnight's training annually.

MADRID SEEN CALM OVER OIL EMBARGO

U.S. Act Was Prompted By Britain, Says Scribe; Other Neutrals Worried

Special

LISBON, January 30.—The suspension of oil shipments to Spain by the United States was actually due to British initiative, states Randal Neale, Reuter diplomatic correspondent, according to a dispatch received here.

Meanwhile, a dispatch from Madrid stated that the report of the oil suspension was received with calmness in the Spanish capital.

Other Neutrals Concerned

Special

BERLIN, January 30.—The growing anti-Axis pressure on neutral Spain was being watched with concern by other neutrals throughout Europe, according to Transocean's diplomatic correspondent.

Even pro-British neutrals, he stated, who hitherto believed in Anglo-U.S. propaganda phrases, are now beginning to doubt the sincerity of the British and Americans who are pretending to fight under the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

"The alleged champions of the rights of little countries," the commentator continued, "are now endeavoring to compel Spain to abandon her neutrality policy by the threat of raw materials blockade.

"A neutral who has pro-British leanings, drew my attention to the New York Times editorial of January 23 which made it clear that Britain and the United States are determined to take the most drastic measures against Spain. It is realized by the neutrals that the intensification of the Anglo-U.S. pressure on Spain is a sign of weakness rather than of strength."

Money Exchange Set

Domei

PEKING, January 29.—Following the successful execution of centralizing exchange with the countries in the Southern Regions by the Central Reserve Bank of China on January 10, the Federal Reserve Bank of China concluded plans for the concentration of commercial exchange with Thailand, French Indo-China, and other localities in the South in view of the growing economic relations between China and these countries. The new system will be put into operation beginning on February 1.

JAPANESE CONTINUE FIERCE AIR ATTACKS ON S. PACIFIC BASE

Foe Hit Hard at Borgen Bay, Cape Merkus, New Georgia and Finschhafen

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 31.—The Sea Eagles of the Imperial Japanese Air Force attacked enemy positions in and around Borgen Bay, New Britain Island on the afternoon of January 29. After scoring numerous direct hits on their objectives which were blasted, all the Japanese planes returned to their base safely.

Cape Merkus Enemy Hit

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 31.—Imperial Naval Air Units attacked the enemy military ground establishments and vessels in the vicinity of the enemy landing point at Cape Merkus, New Britain Island, early on the morning of January 29. Following severe bombing, several places were set ablaze or blasted with numerous direct hits. All the Japanese planes returned to their base safely.

New Georgia Attacked

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 31.—On the night of January 29, Imperial Naval Air Units gallantly attacked enemy airfields on New Georgia Island and blasted the installations there. The Japanese planes returned safely without any loss.

Enemy Convoy Raided

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 31.—Japanese Naval Wild Eagles attacked and blasted an enemy convoy in Finschhafen Harbor, New Guinea Island, early on the morning of January 29. All the Japanese planes returned to their base safely.

Cape Torokina Base Blasted

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 31.—At dawn of January 29, the Sea Eagles of the Japanese Air Force attacked the enemy airfield and military establishments at Cape Torokina, Bougainville Island. After intense bombing fires were seen to break out at two places. The Japanese planes returned to their base without a single loss.

Difficulties for Anti-Axis

MOSCOW, January 29.—(By Arrangement with the Asahi)—With a further intensification of the offensive and defensive battle of Rabaul being expected, great difficulties will be encountered by the anti-Axis forces in the Pacific, it is pointed out by Colonel Toltsenov, noted Soviet military commentator, in an article on the Pacific war situation centering on Rabaul, published under the date of January 28.

"The war situation as now developing in the Pacific is nothing more than a curtain-raiser of the war. It is a struggle for the pos-

(Continued on Col. 3 Page 2)

Arabs En Route to Cairo To Discuss Freedom Aim

Special

LISBON, January 30.—Arab delegates from French North Africa are expected to arrive in Cairo shortly to press for complete independence of their territories in line with the general Pan-Arabian talks, according to a report appearing in the Arabic newspaper, Akhersan, states a Cairo dispatch.

Delegates from Yemen are also expected to arrive here but no confirmation of their arrival has yet been received by the Egyptian Foreign Office.

Swiss Planes Attack Foe

Domei

ZURICH, January 29.—The Swiss Government, according to Berlin reports, announced today, that the United States air forces had trespassed the skies over the Swiss territory.

"Three American bombers flying singly, invaded the skies of the Swiss territory today from 12:16 to 12:43 p.m.," the announcement ran. "The air raid alarm was sounded in Basel. The planes attached to the air defense corps went up at once to engage the invaders in battle."

JAVANESE EXHORTED TO GREATER EFFORT

Supreme Commander Speaks at 3rd Session Of Central Council

Domei

DJAKARTA, January 30.—At the opening ceremony of the third session of the Java Central Council today, the Supreme Commander of the Imperial Japanese Forces in Java delivered an address in which he exhorted all the members of the Council to give their wholehearted efforts for the development of Java. The address follows:

"Since the beginning of the present year, the battles in various parts of Greater East Asia have become intensified and the severe offensive and defensive operations make us realize the seriousness of the war situation. This has further increased the mission of Java which forms an important link in the Greater East Asia, and the time has now come for the 50,000,000 inhabitants of Java to bolster further their unity and renew their determination to bring the war to a successful conclusion.

"The Defense Volunteer Corps has been organized to meet the eager demand of the people, and this is to be most joyously welcomed particularly as it has greatly increased the strength of Java's defense.

"Regarding the footstuff production increase program, great and constant efforts have been given since last year by both the officials and the people with the result that a steady advance has been recorded in output. However, further efforts must be made in this regard.

"All of you must fully realize the present urgent situation, and endeavor to carry out your duties, in harmony and cooperation, after fully deliberating on all problems. You must regard yourselves as fighters at the front."

Future of Europe Rests on Victory By Reich—Hitler

(Continued From Page 1)

ple."

Able to Face Anything

The Fuehrer pointed out that the National Socialist Party, since its establishment, has undertaken to regain the lost social peace at home with the leadership able to face and "effectively withstand even the most severe attack and acid test which the future might hold.". Continuing, he said, "the unit of the State founded nationally and politically had the task of immediately creating that armed force which as to mentality, moral attitude, numerical strength and material equipment could be a sufficient instrument for the needs of self-assertion.

"After the outside world had rejected all German offers for armament limitations, the Reich had to make its own armament in keeping with the situation. In order to have even so much as a chance of maintaining its existence in Europe it was necessary to unite all those countries inhabited by the Germans, which for more than one thousand years had been a part of the German Reich and which were indispensable nationally and economically for the maintenance of the Reich—that is, for its political and military defense.

"Nothing but the solution of these tasks could result in a State which was able within and without to conduct the struggle for self-defense and for the maintenance of a family of European nations."

The Fuehrer added, "How rapidly this Socialist reconstruction of our national body proceeded has shown itself best today in the war. Our armed forces are also included in this development. More than 60 per cent of the young officers have risen from the rank and file and thus have thrown a bridge to hundreds of thousands of workmen and peasants as well as bourgeoisie. It will go down in history as one of the greatest achievements that the social revolution has carried through, without any limitation of creative power of the former social sphere but, nevertheless, succeeding in placing all on a completely equal footing."

He continued, "That the National Socialist movement has placed in the hands of the German nation the aims for self-assertion cannot be proved better than by the gigantic fight which has been raging since five years ago." He said that "the way of vision of the half-blind soldier of the 1918 to the reality of the National Socialist State of 1944 was more gigantic and certainly more difficult than the way of the present Reich to final victory.

Expression of Faith

"The will to stand for Germany's victory and therewith that of Europe over their western and eastern enemies is for every National Socialist not only express his faith but, as a conclusion of the entire past fight, have an innermost certainty. The guarantors of this victory today are not alone the soldiers at the front but also the fighters in the homeland."

Turning to the future of the Reich, the Fuehrer stated that "the 12th year of reorganization of our people will be confronted at the front and at home with the hardest tasks imaginable. But, however the storm may rage and howl around our fortress, in the end it will abate one day like every thunderstorm, and from the dark clouds again the sun will shine on all those who steadfastly and unflinchingly are true to their faith and their duty. Hence the greater today are our sorrows, the more magnanimously the Almighty will weigh and judge and reward the achievements of those who in the face of a world of enemies carried forward their colors in faithful hands undesparingly.

"Therefore," the Fuehrer concluded, "the fight in the end will lead to the biggest victory of the German Reich in spite of all the devilish tricks of our opponents."

Notice

The Yokohama branch office of the Nippon Times will be closed after February 1, 1944. Since all business matters will be transferred to the head office after that date, all communications must be addressed to the head office in Tokyo.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

basis for it is the matter of living.

The 6-point hope as expressed now in the Diet was not such a merely abstract and ambiguous one as we used to see in the past. Instead, it has a substantially very plain and candid and concrete form, with no worries about the Government's making any wrong interpretation of it. It is very desirable that the authorities should not fail to act in order to improve the matters as indicated at the Committee meeting. But we admit that it would be very hard to put into practice all matters indicated at once.

Yet these matters must not be left unattended. Even if it should be impossible to make improvements immediately, a way will come to be opened if constant endeavor be made for such innovation. A certain small change often may prove to cause a general innovation in actual practice.

U.S. Plane Workers Strike

Domei

LISBON, January 29.—The Ford Motor Car Company announced today that 1,700 workers at the Pratt and Whitney airplane motor manufacturing plant at Highland Park went on a strike yesterday, causing the plant to practically suspend its operation, according to Detroit reports.

Interesting People

Rani Jhansi Members Real Fighters

Special

SHONAN, January 28.—There are no doll soldiers in the Rani of Jhansi Regiment, declared Miss Protima, Indian woman volunteer, in a recent broadcast.

Miss Protima said, "I am an ordinary soldier in the Rani of Jhansi Regiment and a real soldier in the true sense of the word. I have soldier's boots, a uniform and I am armed with modern weapons to kill the enemy of India."

Stating that there are some people who doubt the ability of women to cultivate the fighting qualities of a soldier, she said that it was not only possible but an accomplished fact in the Rani of Jhansi Regiment, because we are fighting to liberate the motherland.

Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi, she continued, is our ideal heroine and our only aim is to complete the independence work left unfinished by her.

Continuing, Miss Protima said, "At the beginning, many of us doubted if we could stand the rigorous training of a soldier. We found some difficulty at the start, but today we have improved our health and are now accustomed to the well-disciplined and hard life of a soldier."

Appealing to her sisters in India, she said, "As a daughter of India, I request you to plunge headlong into this struggle just as we of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment have done."

Declaring that she could visualize the glorious picture before her eyes of the day when India would be freed and the Indians could stand with their heads erect as independent people in the comity of nations, Miss Protima exhorted all the Indian women to adopt the motto "Do or Die."

Music Felicitates Burma, P.I. Freedom

(Continued From Page 1)

attainment of independence and the future of the two nations. However, the celebration functions today must not terminate as a mere happening of one day. It is our ardent desire that through our undertaking the Asiatic spirit that runs as an undercurrent in the hearts of the peoples of the two nations and that of Japan will intermingle in a harmonious unity, and the friendship of these nations will be further strengthened in the future.

U.S., Britain Frantic

"Our enemies, America and Britain, flagrantly boasting of their material riches, are now seeking frantically to overthrow our positions. At such period, the deepening of friendly relations by the interchange of arts and culture has a tremendous significance, almost as vital as the wielding of arms. When we consider that the men and officers of the armed forces of our allied nations have firmly grasped each other's hands in stauch resistance against the enemy's offensives and are preparing a steel encirclement ring of counter-offensives against the enemy, it is the supreme duty of the people on the home front of all our allied nations to strive for harmony and unity as we hurl ourselves against the enemy. This will signify faithful adherence to the principles governing the construction of Greater East Asia.

"In the light of the great task and ideals of the construction of Greater East Asia, I fear that our undertaking this evening will be but of small significance. However, if our true intentions and feelings are adequately conveyed through music to the peoples of Burma and the Philippines, nay, to all the peoples of Greater East Asia, our efforts will not have been in vain. It is from the bottom of our hearts that we sincerely hope for the realization of our objective.

"In fact, no doubt the atmosphere of most congenial amity permeating the hall this evening will in the future be carried through radio broadcasts, motion pictures and other means of conveyance to the peoples of the two nations. At such time, the sincere emotions of friendship will no longer be a phenomenon confined to this evening alone, but will be raised to the lofty heights of permanent friendship binding the peoples of one nation to another as well as a nation to a nation. I am confident that this will furnish one of the basic foundations for the realization of the principle of independence and fraternity.

"I again reiterate my heartfelt felicitation for the attainment of independence by Burma and the Philippines. I also wish to express my profound appreciation and thanks for the assistance rendered us by the Tokyo Metropolis, Board of Information, Yomiuri-Hochi Shimbun, Japan Broadcasting Corporation, and the Burma and the Philippines Associations."

The dedication of the four musical compositions:

"An Independence Festival March for the Burmese" by Shiro Fukai;

"Overture to the People of the Philippines" by Akira Ifukube;

"Festival Song for the Burmese" by Yuji Kozeki, and

"Festival Song for the Philippines" by Kunihiko Hashimoto, was made by Shigeo Odachi, Governor of Tokyo Metropolis, in an address in which Governor Odachi voiced extreme satisfaction and gratitude for the rapid growth of cooperation taking place among the nations of Greater East Asia. In response, addresses of thanks were made by Burmese Ambassador Thein Maung, and Mr. Miyazaki on behalf of the Philippines.

In the absence of Eiji Amau, President of the Broad of Information, who could not attend due to illness, the congratulatory address was made by Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman for the Board of Information.

The program consisted of the following:

"Onward Greater Asia," a composition by T. Sonobe and arranged by Y. Ike;

"Independence Festival March to the Philippines," a composition by Kosack Yamada which was dedicated to the Philippines on the occasion of Mr. Yamada's visit there last fall;

"Festival Song for the Burmese" composed by Yuji Kozeki;

"Independence Festival March for the Burmese" composed by Shiro Fukai;

"Festival Song for the Philippines" composed by Kunihiko Hashimoto, and

"Festival Overture for the Philippines" composed by Akira Ifukube.

Vocalists on the occasion were Miss Fumiko Yotsuya, alto, and Takeo Ito, baritone, accompanied by the Nippon Symphony Orchestra and the Nippon Gasshodan under the baton of Koscak Yamada.

De Gaulle in Brazzaville

Special

LISBON, January 30.—General Charles de Gaulle, chairman of the French Committee of National Liberation arrived at Brazzaville on Friday by air to open the French North Africa Conference, according to a dispatch from Brazzaville. The conference is scheduled to open today.

Japanese Continue Fierce Air Attacks On S. Pacific Base

(Continued from Page 1)

session of numerous islands scattered over an extensive area vital to the defense of the mainland of Japan. The anti-Axis is bound to meet immense difficulties in attempting to break through this 'Maginot Line of the Sea.' The fact that the war results achieved by the counter-offensive by the Axis have an important bearing on the war situation, must be admitted.

"The anti-Axis forces have begun to adopt a new strategy of abandoning the original island-hopping plan and without paying attention to islands of less importance are now intent on taking other places that would be convenient for conducting their future campaign by utilizing them as their bases. This strategy was first carried out at the time of attacks on the Solomons group.

Old Plan Abandoned

"The anti-Axis forces in this area, avoiding the attack on Ysabel Island and another small island, carried out the strategy of landing on Bougainville Island, north of Guadalcanal Island, thus advancing 200 kilometers at a stroke.

"All other strategies as carried out in the Central Pacific area have close connection with the war of offense and defense of Rabaul—which is the most important base of Japan in the Southwestern Pacific. This war of offense and defense of Rabaul was started with the landing of the anti-Axis forces on Cape Merkus on New Britain Island in the middle of last December. In the latter part of the same month the anti-Axis conducted the campaign of landing on Cape Gloucester, with the capture of Rabaul as the final goal of this movement. But the anti-Axis forces did not attempt to advance to Rabaul by cutting across New Britain Island, because they prefer to avoid the hardships of breaking through the jungle area and mountainous zone to fight with the Japanese Forces who are in the position of using their advantageous air bases. Accordingly, the anti-Axis side is apparently designing to set up many air bases with a view to intensifying their air raids on Rabaul, Kavieng, etc, and thus to minimizing the menace from these Japanese strategic points.

Japanese Position Strong

"However, supposing that the anti-Axis side is actually seeking the capture of Rabaul, it would be necessary for it to land its forces at several new points as a preliminary to carrying out its plan. However, the Japanese hold a superior position in regard to their naval fleet and air force, so that in case the anti-Axis side should further extend its hands of aggression on the Central Pacific, the Imperial Headquarters of Japan would come to stand on the crossroads of either further allowing the enemy to come nearer their points of vital importance for the defense of Japan, or else of embarking on decisive fighting with the combined Anglo-American fleet. In view of the intensification of the anti-Axis air raids of Rabaul day by day, it is considered likely that at Rabaul fiercer fighting with more aspects of decisive warfare will come to be staged."

U.S. Battleship Launched

Domei

LISBON, January 29.—The Missouri, new battleship of the United States navy, displacing 45,000 tons, was launched at the Brooklyn Navy Yards, New York, today, nine months earlier than was scheduled, according to reports from New York.

Teidai Savant Promoted

Taro Tsujimura, Assistant Professor at Tokyo Imperial University, was appointed Professor of the same university on Saturday.

Iraqi Ministers Named

Special

LISBON, January 30.—Tahsin Qadri was today appointed Iraqi Minister to Syria and Lebanon, according to a Baghdad report.

Qadri was formerly Iraqi Consul-General at Beirut for several years and when Syria and Lebanon obtained their independence, he was appointed charge d'affaires to these countries.

Meanwhile, Tashin Askari, new Iraqi Minister to Cairo, left Baghdad today to assume his new post. He is expected to reach the Egyptian capital on Friday.

Attlee Blasts Optimism

Special

LISBON, January 30.—British Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee, in a speech at Sunderland, today, warned the British people against thinking that the war is as good as won, according to a London dispatch.

Attlee emphasized that he knew "of no evidence to show that the enemy is on a point of giving in."

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